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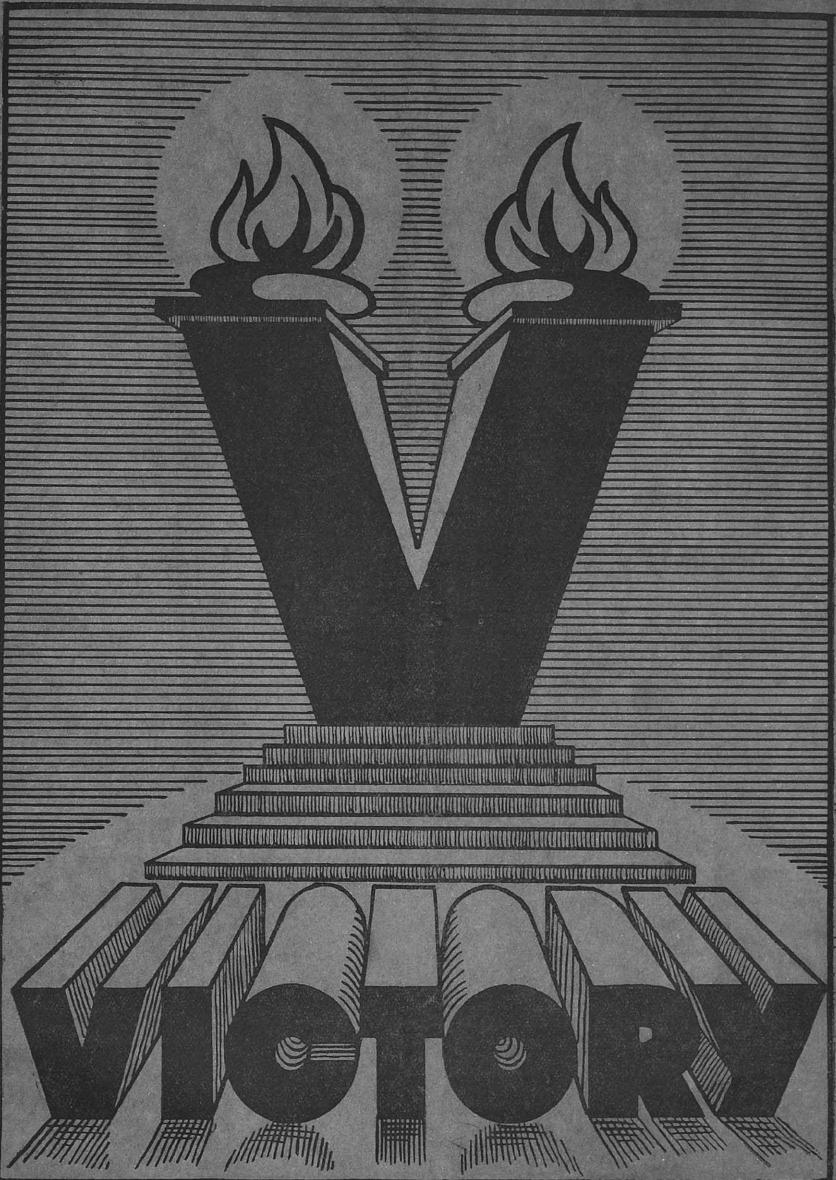
A MONTHLY REVIEW RECORDING THE MADRAS WAR EFFORT



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VOL. IV—No. 3 NOVEMBER 1944

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[NOTE.—This issue contains reports of activities in Madras Presidency connected with the War Effort for the month of November 1944.]

ARMISTICE MUST BE IMPOSED ON BERLIN AND TOKYO

"I do not believe that there is one single person in Germany from Hitler onwards, who do not realize that the war is lost to them and that for the second time in thirty years, their attempt at world domination has miserably foiled and failed. A good deal of nonsense had been talked about the Versailles Treaty being harsh to Germany. I will never use the expression Nazism, but will always speak of the German people, because 95 per cent of them wanted and helped in the war in 1914 and 95 per cent of them helped and do help in this war as well. Hitler came into power by the majority of the votes of the electors in Germany. The Allies must occupy the whole of Germany and impose the armistice in Berlin. It is exactly the same with the Japanese in Asia, who ever since 1895 had tried to start dominate Asia. Their armistice and peace must be dictated at Tokyo. We must win the war and also win the peace and the latter task may be more difficult than the former."

—H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE, *Governor of Madras, in his speech at Coimbatore on 16th October* 1944.

NOTICE

THE Director of War Publicity will be glad to receive photographs relating to war work in the City and in the mufassal districts for publication in the next number of VICTORY.

A Monthly Review of the Madras War Effort

Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of Their Excellencies Sir Arthur Hope and Lady Hope to the Victory House at Chittoor, on 18th October 1944. Diwan Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi, District Organizer, and other members of the National War Front are seen in the photo along with Their Excellencies.

Madras Governor's War Fund

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements as on 6th November 1944.

Receipts.

From districts as under (including amounts previously collected for His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund) :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Coimbatore	23,93,458	11	9
West Godavari	21,38,901	4	1
Madras	21,05,732	11	11
East Godavari	18,42,120	5	4
Kistna	17,32,186	10	2
Vizagapatam	16,68,988	6	2
Tinnevelly	16,30,977	11	4
Tanjore	16,15,335	8	10
Guntur	15,97,644	3	8
Kurnool	15,22,153	11	4
Madura	15,19,387	7	11
Ramnad	13,95,717	9	1
Malabar	11,82,098	1	3
North Arcot	11,54,840	10	6
Nellore	10,59,161	15	11
Salem	10,34,995	3	2
Trichinopoly	9,93,514	9	4
South Kanara	8,89,150	9	5
Chingleput	8,74,841	12	11
South Arcot	8,43,900	7	9
Bellary	7,64,540	14	11
Nilgiris	6,74,154	6	1
Cuddapah	6,66,279	9	1
Anantapur	6,07,147	11	8
Chittoor	5,87,771	11	8
Travancore	1,09,085	11	10
Bangalore-Mysore-Coorg	28,465	7	9
	3,26,32,553	4	10

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
By His Excellency the Governor's War Charities Appeal Fund	2,52,060	13	6
By the Madras Governor's War Fund—			
To Air Ministry, London, for cost of Aircraft for Madras Squadrons	1,80,00,000	0	0
To specific charities in accordance with the wishes of donors and to the Joint War Charities Committee	66,19,661	5	6
To Indian Air Force	18,50,000	0	0
To Government of India (Defence Department) for purchase of Armoured Carriers	4,10,000	0	0

Disbursements—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.
To Madras Flying Club on account of scholarships, Trainer Aircraft Parachutes and other equipment for training flying instructors, etc.	3,08,971	3	1
To His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, etc., for Indian Defence purposes earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	14,171	14	11
To relief of evacuees	1,37,166	6	5
To Joint War Charities Committee on account of "Amenities for Troops" earmarked in accordance with the wishes of donors	31,29,097	15	3
To sundry payments for which sanction has been accorded	86,118	6	0
Total disbursements	3,08,07,248	0	8

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cost of Government of India 3 months' Treasury Bills for the face value of Rs. 10 lakhs.	9,98,906	4	0			
Balance	8,26,399	0	2			
				18,25,305	4	2
Total				3,26,32,553	4	10

His Excellency the Governor's Tour

From Ootacamund His Excellency visited Meppadi, Calicut and Malappuram from 8th to 11th October and Coimbatore, Madukkarai, Vellore and Chittoor from 15th to 19th October. The Honourable Lady Hope accompanied His Excellency on the visits to Vellore and Chittoor.

At Meppadi and Calicut, His Excellency granted interviews to representative inhabitants and received garlands. His Excellency discussed with the Collector and other Rationing Officers the food situation in the Malabar district and inspected rationing arrangements in deficit areas around Calicut, in Malappuram and en route to Ootacamund. The other engagements included inspections of the Malabar Special Police at Calicut and Malappuram, public drive and meeting at Calicut at which His Excellency presented the insignia of titles and spoke on the war

(*Continued on page 6*)

H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH INAUGURATING THE NATIONAL SAVINGS FORTNIGHT

[The following is the full text of the speech of His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, delivered on the occasion of the inauguration of the Special National Savings Drive, on 1st December 1944.]

SIR JAMES NUTTALL, MR. KRISHNAMURTI, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I should like to say first of all how very pleased I am to have the opportunity of addressing this splendid meeting and of asking you to help in our campaign for savings in this Presidency.

Sir James Nuttall has spoken of the need for savings and I wish to endorse every word he has said. As Sir James has said it is our duty to save all we can, our duty to ourselves and our duty to our country. I need not say much of our duty to save for ourselves. Everyone knows that money spent now is largely wasted. If we buy gold with our money now its value will have shrunk to half or less in a few years. The same is true of houses or lands. Their value may fall considerably after the war. If we keep our money and invest it in Defence bonds or National Savings Certificates we shall get far better value for it after the war, and we shall have something laid by for the proverbial rainy day. This is obvious and needs no stressing from me.

Saving, a Patriotic Duty

I do however wish to stress the need for saving as a patriotic duty first and foremost because of its effects in checking inflation. The word inflation has come widely into use in the last year or two, and I think it is important that we should realize what it means and why we must do all we can to fight it. I do not claim to be a financial expert; so I have gone for my explanation of inflation to an acknowledged financial expert, Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member of the Government of India. This in substance is how he describes inflation.

First let us take conditions in peace time. In peace time there are plenty of goods and services available for everyone. If we wish and if we have the money we can buy anything we want. We can purchase as many services as we like. We can, for example, go for a journey in a train or an aeroplane every day if we wish. The thing that usually stops us from doing all this is that we have not enough money to buy all we want. In other words, the peace time picture is one of surplus economy, and for the individual that means plenty of goods and services and not enough money to buy all of them. That is the position in peace time.

What Causes Inflation ?

In war time the position is reversed. To start with, the amount of goods and services available for the ordinary individual is drastically reduced. Some of them are not produced any more. Many of them are needed to wage the war. We all know this aspect of war economy. There are not nearly so many goods in the shops. Many things are out of stock. It is not nearly so easy to purchase services. The railways do not want us to travel, and have not enough seats for all their passengers. At the same time the Government is spending very large sums of money on the war. A lot of the money is paid out for goods which of course are no longer available for civilian consumers. A lot of money is paid out as wages, and many of the labouring classes are earning larger wages than they ever did before. The net result of all this is that there is a great deal more money in the hands of the public and a much smaller quantity of goods and services for them to buy. In other words, the purchasing power of the public exceeds the goods and services available. This gap between the public's money on the one hand and the goods and services obtainable on the other is what causes inflation. As people have more money than they had before, they naturally wish to buy things which they have always wanted, but have not been able to afford. There are not enough of these things to go round, and there is a scramble for what there is. The merchant at once realizes this and puts his prices up. The inevitable result is that prices rise not only for luxuries but for necessities as well.

I have given this account to show how inflation occurs. Now what about its results. Well, the most obvious result is its effect on the cost of living. This process of inflation is the main reason why the cost of living in Madras is now twice as much as it was before the war. In some parts of India it is three times or three and a half times as much. This is serious enough, but it would have been much worse if steps had not been taken to check it. In some countries the results of inflation have been very grave indeed. In China, for instance, chiefly owing to inflation the cost of living is now 250 times greater than it was before the war.

How to Combat the Evil ?

I think I have said enough to make it clear that it is vital for the welfare of the country to fight inflation to the best of our ability. How is this to be done? Let us go back for a minute to the account of inflation. It is due to the purchasing power of the public being greater than the existing goods and services. We can only combat inflation by removing that surplus purchasing power, or, as it is sometimes put, by bridging the gap between the money in circulation and the goods and services available.

Two Main Ways

The problem then is to remove the surplus purchasing power of the public. This can be done in two main ways. One is increased taxation. The other is savings. Something has been done by increasing taxation, both by the Government of India and by Provincial Governments, but this in itself is not sufficient. The surplus purchasing power of the public last year was estimated at 250 crores of rupees for the whole of India. It would have been impossible to impose extra taxes to that extent. What was done was to impose some extra taxation. In the case of the Madras Government this amounted to five crores of rupees a year. The rest of the surplus last year had to be removed in the form of savings. As you all know there was a big savings drive. Madras was set a target of 14 crores and we actually saved over 23 crores. Similar savings drives were held all over India and were also very successful. A total of 283 crores of rupees was raised as savings last year. This completely bridged the gap of 250 crores of rupees with something to spare. A very serious danger to India's economic life was thus averted. More than that, something was done to check the general rise in prices. Prices reached their maximum about June 1943 and since then have fallen steadily. The fall has not been swift but in many cases it has been appreciable.

More Effort Necessary

But we are not yet out of our difficulties. The effort which was successful last year is just as necessary this year. This great meeting to-day is clear evidence that the people of this Province recognize how vital it is to fight inflation and to keep our cost of living down.

Last year our savings were mainly raised in large sums. We saved over 23 crores of rupees in all. Twenty and a half crores of this were saved in large sums mostly Defence Bonds and 2½ crores in small amounts in National Savings Certificates and Defence Savings Bank Deposits.

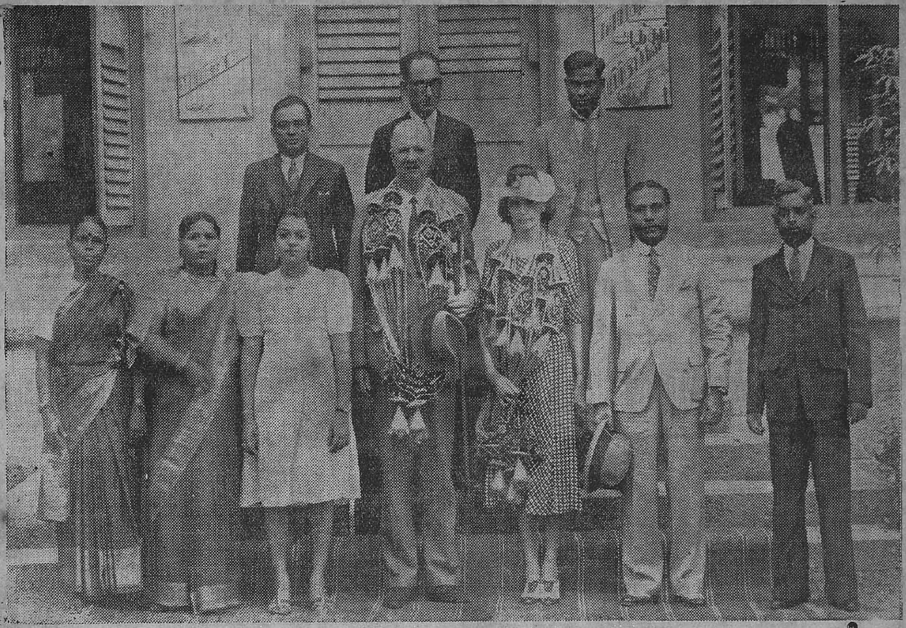

Photo taken on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C., Governor of Madras and Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady Hope, to Victory House, Vellore, on 17th October 1944.

We need savings in large sums this year just as much we did last year and I hope that our efforts this year to raise large sums will be as successful as before.

Small Savings

Besides this we are making a special effort to encourage small savings, particularly from those whose incomes have risen owing to the war, and who are not directly touched by increases in taxation. I appeal to all of you here to use your influence to persuade everyone to save all the money he can. If everyone saves even a small amount the total will be enormous. It is estimated, for example, that if every man, woman and child in India saves 3½ annas a month, we shall in that way alone obtain enough savings to bridge the inflationary gap. The small savings drive is not merely a war time measure. It is a measure of reconstruction. Its object is to turn India from a poor country into a rich country. Other speakers will tell you how this is to be done. As you know savings certificates can be bought for as little as 10 rupees. It is not necessary to put down the whole of the ten rupees at once. Anyone can get a savings card from the Post Office and buy four annas stamps to put into it until he has saved 10 rupees. He can then exchange the card for a certificate. Very soon there will be new certificates for five rupees each. These five rupees certificates are designed to suit people who wish to invest small sums, and get them out again fairly soon. They can be cashed any time after 18 months from the date of purchase.

The Provincial Defence Loans Committee under Sir James Nuttall and the Defence Loans Commissioner, Mr. Krishnamurti, are doing all they can to make this Defence Savings Drive a success. You will see announcements in the Press of various meetings organized during this Defence Savings Fortnight. I will not detail all the meetings and other efforts now.

Our target for Savings in Madras this year is Rs. 20 crores. Up to the 25th of November we had saved 7 crores 91 lakhs. I have just had word that the Madras branch of the Imperial Bank of India has to-day invested Rs. 2 crores. This brings us to very nearly half of our target.

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only one more thing to say. I said at the beginning of my speech that it was our duty to ourselves and to the country to save all we can during war time. I have tried to explain now savings help to check inflation, how they help to keep the cost of living down, and how vital they are for the national welfare. In the days of peace, which we all hope are not very far distant, our savings will be equally valuable not only to ourselves but also to the country. After the war we may sooner or later have a period of depression. There will once again be plenty of goods and services and not enough money to buy them. Our savings then will be doubly useful—useful to us to buy the things we need and have had to do without, and useful to the country by preventing the worst evils of depression, and helping to build a greater and better and more prosperous India in the future.

THE SAVINGS PRINCIPLE

(Transcript of a speech delivered by Capt. G.T.B. Harvey at St. Mary's Hall, G.T., on December 15, 1944.)

I am speaking at the end of a strenuous campaign to enlist the interest of the people of Madras in the subject of National Thrift.

I fancy that the so-called Savings Campaign still has too much of a war tang about it—just one of the many drives which the general war effort has made familiar, and to which the people of Madras have responded so very well.

But this is not the main idea, I assure you, either of the Central Savings organization or of the P.D.L.C., Madras, whose Chairman has so long given us an energetic and clear-headed lead and has honoured us speakers by presiding at the last public meeting of the Savings Fortnight to-night.

The Big Idea

Their idea is far bigger and important than merely the collection of a certain total of investments—20 crores —in a certain time—12 months—in a certain place—Madras. It is more really the inculcation of a vital national principle, THE HABIT OF THRIFT not only for now but for always, and most especially for the next few difficult years which must see our transition from a war-time to a peace-time economy—after a period of astronomical demands for war supplies and

a huge increase of wages to the mass of people producing them, on the one hand—and a terrible shortage of civilian goods, with the consequently enormously inflated value of money currency, on the other. This "inflation" cliché I will try and define a little later.

Before doing so, however, a word about the campaign itself. We are not asking you for a very severe sacrifice. We are asking you to put your money away in safe-custody, to be content with a very reasonable rate of interest and to ask for it again when it is really worth its face value. That is all. That is why you see our Savings text blazoned round the city "Saving Is Plain Commonsense."

Root Causes

Think of what has happened! Millions and billions of pounds have been spent on . . . what? On the noise and smoke and death of explosions in the air, in cities, in ships and under the sea. Millions of pounds worth of the world's "wealth"—not money-wealth, but that real wealth consisting of human labour power, human brain power, and the products of the world's soil—which should be used and circulated round the globe for the benefit of peaceful and industrious nations—have merely gone up in smoke!

In order to produce a difficult and probably ephemeral thing called Victory, *everything else* which makes for the real well-being of people—freight space, consumer goods, normal distribution-traffic, nourishment of children, beneficient drugs and so on and so on, are all in gravely short supply. And worse than that!

Inflation

Because they have had to PAY to produce this chaos, nations have had to circulate a certain form of exchange-able goods (one of the two counters in the world economy of barter) called MONEY or CURRENCY, in astronomical quantities. The other goods required to complete the exchange, and thus provide an economic balance, are in terribly short supply and therefore when they have to be used for exchange or barter, demand a money equivalent far, far higher than they intrinsically deserve—in short their value is no longer real, but hopelessly INFLATED.

And so, thoughtless, selfish or purse-proud people pay Rs. 12,000 for a car worth Rs. 2,500 or half-a-lakh for a property worth Rs. 20,000 or a 120 rupees for a sari worth Rs. 45—and so on in a thousand instances—without realising that they are being both unpatriotic and positively foolish. They are unpatriotic because when they buy something they CAN do without, at these rates, the rates of everything—even of commodities genuinely essential to the needs and health of the nation and particularly of their much poorer fellow-countrymen—continue also to go up; the inflationary principle is kept at full swing.

They are foolish because they are simply not getting their money's worth. If at the end of 1944 they buy jewels or clothes or conveyances or land which a year or two later (when war-production ceases, wages-bills drop, consumer goods pour into the country and the inevitable law of supply and demand brings down all prices) much less money will be needed to balance the process of barter, and the spender will then buy for 50, 40 or 30 per cent of to-day's prices! Will to-day's spenders then not bemoan their thoughtless precipitancy!

The Task

Of the means to combat this dangerous lack of comprehension about inflation (and its concomitant, the black-market) you have heard a great deal during the past fortnight. Government have taken up the issue by all means in their power—controlled prices for standard articles, Anti-profiteering Ordinances, embargo on speculative trading and so on. But most important of all, they have devised and offered to the public *genuine goods* for exchange for their surplus capital,—inviting sound purchases, not selfish and inflationary expenditure.

They aim at *reducing the spending power of the public*, i.e., the power to inflate and unbalance the nation's economy, by curtailing the amount of money in circulation, so that the demon of inflation can be circumscribed and shackled lest India's new and exciting future be handicapped and crippled by a hopelessly ill-balanced internal economy. It is now for us as a nation to follow suit of our own patriotic accord.

To rich and poor alike the various Savings schemes offer not only absolute security, a very fair dividend return, or the chance of a fat prize but also the first of a course of lessons in National Thrift—a subject which was tackled long ago by nations with the "*NOUS*" to understand and dreamed the evil of booms, inflation, and crashes (like the Wall Street fiasco of 1929) which we have learnt to expect after previous wars. There are, for instance, in England 300,000 groups saving voluntarily!

The Means

In closing therefore I return to my fundamental text, viz., that Savings—now and for several years to come—is PLAIN COMMONSENSE, so sensible and so necessary that I for one would welcome State action to make Savings compulsory. That, however, is another matter.

As it is let the man or woman who has money, the firm or bank with unprecedented liquid resources, invest with Government and be content with a 3 per cent return on all superfluous funds—let him put it out of circulation and into War Bonds or Prize Bonds or Savings Certificates. And let the poorer classes, many of whom never dreamed five years ago of drawing half the number of rupees they draw to-day, also refuse to spend them on goods which are not worth the prices quoted, and buy Savings stamps, and then Certificates—until the day when they receive it back, multiplied by interest, and actually *worth* what it is supposed to represent in exchange-for-goods value—lest they too be caught in the ruin of sudden post-war deflation and collapse which every country with an ill-balanced economy risks.

Persuade yourself as you will that you want, must have, will have this or that unnecessary thing, and that it is your right to buy it since you have the means—*but it won't do!*

Reason is against you. You cannot *not* want to help your country;—you *don't* want to buy at false prices—and you *don't* want your financial dreams, involving your children's future and your country's welfare—tumbling about your ears, when circumstances completely change, suddenly or gradually, but inevitably, when peace comes. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that SAVING IS JUST PLAIN COMMONSENSE.

(*Continued from page 3.*)

situation and visits to a milk distribution centre, the Government Shark Liver Oil Factory and the Fish Curing Yard.

At Coimbatore, in addition to a public drive and public meeting at which His Excellency presented the insignia of titles and spoke on the war situation, His Excellency opened the Labour Colony and Hospital of a mill and paid a visit to the Third Madras Regimental Centre.

At Vellore and Chittoor, where he was joined by the Hon'ble Lady Hope, His Excellency drove publicy through the streets and presided at public meetings and spoke on the war situation. His Excellency visited the Victory Houses at Vellore and Chittoor and the Recruiting office at Vellore, and received addresses of welcome from the Municipal Council and District Board of Chittoor. His Excellency visited the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards at Coimbatore, Vellore and Chittoor and attended benefit performances in aid of the War Fund at Coimbatore and Vellore.

The Hon'ble Lady Hope accompanied His Excellency on his more important public engagements in Vellore and Chittoor, met women engaged in war work, and paid visits to schools, hospitals, Red Cross and other institutions working for social uplift.

The following sums of money were presented to His Excellency during the tour in the latter half of October for the War Fund:—

Coimbatore District	..	Rs. 89 476.
North Arcot District	..	Rs. 1,00,000 plus Rs. 30,000 for the Hon'ble Lady Hope's Hospitality Funds.
Chittoor District	..	Rs. 1,25,000 plus Rs. 17,150 do.

Tour of the Director of War Publicity

Captain G. T. B. Harvey, the Provincial Organiser of the National War Front and the Director of War Publicity visited Tinnevelly and Palamcottah in the first week of October 1944. He addressed a largely attended public meeting at Palamcottah, on 1st October 1944, presided over by the Collector of Tinnevelly. Mr. Harvey inspected the village guards of Akilandapuram and Pannikulam at Kayathar. Captain Harvey attended the District War Committee meeting on 2nd October 1944 and offered Rs. 50 for a cup to be presented to the taluk or sub-taluk which first completes its quota and his offer was accepted by the Committee.

National Savings Movement

The Madras Savings Campaign.—The following subscriptions were received during the month of October 1944:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Victory Loan, 1957	82,23,000	0	0
National Savings Certificate	18,94,530	0	0
3-Year Interest free Bonds	11,732	0	0
Collective subscriptions	4,146	6	9

Steady progress was made towards the Savings Target for 1944–45. Co-operative Societies and Religious Endowments took active part in contributing subscriptions for Savings Scheme. An amount of Rs. 12,37,621 by the Co-operative Societies and an amount of Rs. 1,56,876 by the Religious Endowments were invested during the quarter ended 30th September 1944.

Wide publicity was given for popularising the Small Savings Scheme. The Assistant Circle Officers while on tour, with the assistance of the Revenue officials and National War Front staff arranged a number of public meetings where people of both high and low classes gathered and impressed on them the benefit of savings and how to save. They also formed Savings Committees at the rate of one committee for each firka. So far, nearly 200 Savings Committees have been formed.

In Madras City, the Assistant Circle Officer, Madras, contacted usefully many firms and educational institutions during October 1944, delivered lectures and canvassed investments in National Savings Certificates.

A meeting of the Provincial Defence Loans Committee was held on the 17th October. The Committee considered the progress so far made in achieving the presidency's target of Rs. 20 crores by 31st March 1945 and the ways and means of increasing the intensity of the Savings Drive. The subscriptions collected for the various forms of War Savings during the preceding six months—April to September 1944—had amounted to Rs. 5·99 crores and there was a balance of 14 crores to be collected in the next six months to achieve the target of Rs. 20 crores before March 1945. The collections should, therefore, be on an average of Rs. 2½ crores a month. The Committee considered that the most effective course was the method adopted in the closing months of 1943, when the Savings Drive was at its height and all Government officials were busy in getting subscriptions to war loans and when National Savings Certificates particularly were being sold at the rate of 12 to 14 lakhs a week or over 40 lakhs a month. The Committee was satisfied that so far as publicity went, the savings movement occupied the first place but in actual collections the district officials were more keen on collections for the Governor's War Fund than on collections for War Loans. The Committee considered that the Savings Movement should be further intensified and it should have the first place wherever appeals were made for money for the war effort.

Savings Movement among Military Personnel.—The soldiers' families residing in various parts of this Presidency were in receipt of good sums of money which they had never had a chance of handling before. These families have no idea of saving any portion of such monies received, and to make them do so, some methods should be formulated to popularize the scheme among them. It would be helpful to make the soldiers save even at the source. So far, only about 10 units have taken up the Savings Scheme and only 10 welfare officers have been appointed as Authorized Agents. This position must be considerably improved. To consider what might be feasible, the Defence Loans Commissioner discussed the matter on 4th October 1944 with Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Provincial Organizer, National War Front and Mr. Masterman, I.C.S., Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner for Post-War Reconstruction. Later, the Defence Loans Commissioner met Colonel Irmil and discussed the matter with him. Steps are being taken in such direction by the authorities concerned.

The Defence Loans Commissioner and National Savings Circle Officer, toured various places in the Tanjore district during October 1944. During his tour, he visited the following places: Shiyali, Coleroon, Mayavaram, Thirukkadaiyur, Kumbakonam, Nidamangalam, Mannargudi, Thiruvidaimaruthur, Valangiman, Swamimalai, Kapistalam and Trivadi. He held several public meetings at various places and explained the benefits of Small Savings Scheme. He met many officials of the Revenue, Judicial and National War Front Departments, prominent merchants, trustees of temples and other influential persons. He checked the receipt books of many authorized agents and issued suitable instructions wherever irregularities were noticed.

MADRAS.—The Defence Loans Sub-Committee met on all Wednesdays and transacted routine business.

ANANTAPUR.—Intensive propaganda was carried on to celebrate the National Savings Fortnight during the first half of December 1944.

SOUTH ARCOT.—A sum of Rs. 2,25,626 has been collected from the beginning of the financial year till 31st October 1944.

CHINGLEPUT.—Out of the target of Rs. 22 lakhs fixed for the district a sum of Rs. 11,07,074 was collected up to 15th October 1944. The targets fixed for Madurantakam and Saidapet taluks have been reached.

CHITTOOR.—Amounts totalling about Rs. 1,08,000 were invested during the month as against a total investment of Rs. 42,180 during September 1944. The Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars were instructed during the Revenue Divisional Officer's Conference held on 28th October 1944 to concentrate their attention on the savings schemes and to achieve better results.

COIMBATORE.—The total subscriptions received in this district from 1st to 28th October 1944 towards the National Savings Certificates were Rs. 1,47,710. The total subscriptions received in this district from 1st to 28th October 1944 towards the "3 per cent Victory Loan 1957" were Rs. 40,000.

CUDDAPAH.—Vigorous steps were taken to push through the savings campaign for 1944–45 and to reach the target of 27 lakhs fixed for this district. The collections up to 28th October 1944 total Rs. 10,31,700.

KURNOOL.—Collections to the various forms of Defence Savings amounted to Rs. 86,962–11–0 during the month. The total collections up-to-date amounts to Rs. 29·90 lakhs in the district.

MADURA.

	RS.	A.	P.
3 per cent Victory Loan	6,09,800	0	0
National Savings Certificates	1,83,780	0	0
P.O. Defence Savings Bank deposits	16,353	0	0
5-Year Interest Free price bonds	27,400	0	0
Collective subscriptions in villages	2,730	0	0
Total ..	8,40,063	6	5

MALABAR.—The general savings campaign both under Small Savings Scheme and under the Madras (Canvassers') Savings Scheme was in progress.

TANJORE.—The National Savings Circle Officer, Madras, was on a tour in this district during October 1944. Public meetings were arranged on the occasion in various places in the district. The advantages of the Savings Schemes were explained to the public and they were asked to save and invest in Defence Loans.

Two variety entertainments one on 30th September 1944 at Tranquebar, and the other on 21st October 1944, at Shiyali were held in connexion with the Savings Campaign. Sri K. S. Ganesa Ayyar, District and Sessions Judge, Negapatam, presided over the functions and the entertainments were largely attended.

The formation of vigilance committees for purposes of the Small Savings Scheme was also in progress.

Collections towards the Savings Schemes continued to be made with unabated vigour.

TINNEVELLY.—The Assistant National Savings Circle Officer, Madura, toured in this district during the month. On 14th October 1944 he presided over the week-end meeting at Lakshimananagaram in Trichendur taluk and explained to the people the Small Savings Scheme and the opportunities it provided for small investors. Regional Sub-Committees were formed for all Revenue firkas in the taluk to carry on intensive Savings drive. The Officers of the various departments were doing their best to secure subscriptions for the various forms of Defence Savings.

The amounts invested in the various forms of Defence Savings, during the month were:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1. 3 per cent Victory loan 1957	1,53,900	9	0
2. National Savings Certificates	1,71,348	0	0
3. Defence Savings Bank Deposits	6,571	0	0
4. Collective subscriptions	646	0	0
Total ..	3,30,497	0	0

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National War Front Activities

MADRAS.—Mr. V. C. Sundara Rajan, Secretary of the Sub-Committee, organized a very large and well-attended public meeting on 8th October 1944 at the Gaiety Talkies, Mount Road, at which Rev. Father D'Souza, Principal, Loyola College, delivered a very interesting address on the 'Last Phase of the War'. Capt. G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, presided. The meeting was followed by the exhibition of latest war films. He also addressed Units stationed in and around Madras on 5th, 21st, 23rd, 24th and 26th October 1944 under the Government of India scheme of Civilian lectures to Military Personnel.

The total number of meetings held in the City in October was 143. The District Organizer addressed 12 meetings. Mr. K. Kalyanasundaram, District Lecturer addressed 18 meetings; Mrs. T. S. Kunjitham, Lady Lecturer (Telugu), addressed 23 meetings; Mrs. C. Saraswathy, Lady Lecturer (Tamil), addressed 13 meetings; Mrs. Mahaboobunissa Begum, Lady Lecturer (Muslim), addressed 21 meetings, Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, Muslim Lecturer, addressed 19 meetings; Mr. Rangappa Nayudu, Telugu Lecturer, addressed 14 meetings, Mr. Balagurusivam (Scheduled Class), addressed 15 meetings and Mr. Shankaralingam (Students' Lecturer), addressed 5 meetings.

The Ballad Mistress, Mrs. Lalithakumari, sang war songs and ballads published by the Song Publicity Officer at all the Van meetings, schools and house-talks in Tamil, Telugu and Urdu according to the requirements of the audience.

Mr. A. M. Arokiaswamy Pillai, Honorary Organizer for Tannery Workers, toured the Wallajah taluk in the North Arcot district from the 17th to the 31st October.

The Propaganda programme carried on by the National War Front in the Ordnance Clothing Factory made a great appeal to the workers. They were highly interested in the talks and the war songs and ballads that were given to them every Monday regularly.

ANANTAPUR.—Intensive propaganda on the war efforts, recruitment and national savings scheme was done in all the villages of the district. War pamphlets, War Reviews and other war materials, received from time to time were promptly distributed among all Tahsildars and the District Organizer, National War Front, Anantapur, for wide publicity. The reading circles were informed of the war situation. The Taluk Propagandists of the National War Front regularly addressed rural meetings and explained to the ryots the present situation of the war and their duty in the matter.

NORTH ARCOT.—The Propaganda Sub-Committee at its monthly meeting, resolved to launch a vigorous "controls campaign" to educate the ignorant masses, and the provisions of the various control orders and to urge the public to co-operate with the Government to put down hoarding and profiteering. The committee also resolved to intensify the Anti-Japanese propaganda, launched by the National War Front. The staff of the National War Front carried on an intensive propaganda, both among the rural and urban people, reviewing the war situation. The staff also paid attention to the Technical Recruitment drive, during the month.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The District Organizer and his staff toured in the district and carried on intensive war propaganda. The District Organizer toured for 19 days, visited villages in five taluks and two sub-taluks. He addressed 20 meetings, including one held in the Training school for clerks at Cuddalore. On 29th October 1944 he held a public meeting in Kallakurichi with the Assistant National Savings Circle Officer as President. Sri R. M. L. Pandian, District Lecturer, addressed 28 meetings, toured for 26 days, visited 23 villages and 4 towns. He gave 6 pial talks and inspected 18 reading circles. Sri B. Parameswaran, Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, toured in the district for 10 days, visited 8 villages and addressed 6 meetings. Miss L. Rose Perianayagam, Lady Lecturer, North Range, toured for 20 days, visited 4 towns and 11 villages, inspected 8 reading circles and addressed two mixed meetings and 12 women's gatherings. Srimati K. V. Padmasani, Lady Lecturer, South Range, toured for 20 days, visited 2 towns and 16 villages, inspected 13 reading circles and addressed 3 public meetings and 8 women's gatherings. The Honorary Taluk Organizers and Taluk Propagandists also visited some villages and held public meetings. Sri A. Kannaiah, Ballad Master, toured for 24 days, visited 34 villages and sang war songs in schools and other public gatherings.

CHINGLEPUT.—Propaganda meetings were held throughout the district according to the programmes drafted by the Divisional War Committees. Members of the District War Committee conducted the meetings successfully with the co-operation of the staff of the National War Front.

The District Organizer was on tour for 7 days. He went to Tirukalikundram and taking advantage of the Lakshadeepam festival, did propaganda to a large number of people. He also inspected the sites chosen for Hope-cultural centres at Poonamallee, Tambaram, etc. The District Lecturer toured for 15 days and addressed 12 meetings of mixed audiences, one meeting of school children and one of women. At Kilambakkam, she had a blood donation at which 37 persons gave their blood. She also gave 12 house-to-house visits. The Junior Lady Lecturer, Mrs. Karunakara, toured for 19 days, visited 19 villages and gave 17 speeches one of which was in Telugu.

Mr. Vandanam toured for 10 days and addressed 8 meetings in this district. He gave group talks on 2 occasions. Mr. D. Srinivasalu Chettiyar, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Sriperambudur, toured for 10 days, addressed 7 meetings and presided over one. He also inspected 6 reading circles. Mr. J. C. Christian, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tiruvallur, toured for 7 days, visited 5 villages and gave pial talks. Mr. Sankaralingam, Honorary Organizer, Madurantakam, toured for 9 days, visited villages and addressed 7 meetings. Mr. M. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Chingleput, was on tour for 4 days, addressed 4 meetings and inspected 1 reading circle. Mr. Ananthachariar, Honorary Organizer, Conjeeveram, toured for 4 days and addressed 5 meetings, including the one held at Conjeeveram itself.

Mr. M. R. Srinivasa Rao toured for 3 days and addressed 4 meetings. Mr. G. Krishnamurthi toured for 4 days and addressed 3 meetings. Mr. C. Bashayakaralu Rao addressed one meeting and Mr. Bannel addressed two meetings. All the taluk propagandists visited 225 villages. They addressed 145 meetings and inspected 85 reading circles. They distributed 303 posters and gave 25 pial talks.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer, toured for 20 days, visited 11 villages and addressed 6 meetings. The District Lecturer toured 19 days, visited 14 villages and addressed 15 meetings. Miss K. L. Rose, Lady Lecturer, toured for 17 days and visited 10 villages. Mrs. Sarojini Reddi, Lady Lecturer, toured for 9 days and visited 6 villages and addressed 12 meetings. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Chittoor, visited 7 villages, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Maanapalle, visited 5 villages, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vayalpad, visited 6 villages, the Honorary Divisional Organizer, Chandragiri and Kalahasti, visited 16 villages. The Taluk Propagandists visited 173 villages. The Ballad Master visited the schools and taught war ballads to the teachers and the pupils. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes toured for 24 days, visited 21 villages and addressed 21 meetings.

COIMBATORE.—Mr. R. T. Nayudu, District Organizer, National War Front, toured for 13 days and visited 14 villages. He checked about 16 reading circles and addressed 4 meetings. The District Lecturer Mr. A. Sithian toured for 19 days, visited 24 places, addressed 21 meetings and checked 31 reading circles. The Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Mr. R. T. Kesavalu, toured for 10 days, visited 7 places and addressed 4 meetings in the first fortnight. The Lady Lecturer, Miss Manickam, toured in the second fortnight for 15 days, visited 17 places, checked 14 reading circles besides forming 1 reading circle for women, and addressed 12 meetings. She did propaganda in the first fortnight in Coimbatore City itself. The Lady Lecturer Mrs. R. Ranganayaki Ammal, toured for 22 days, visited 17 places and addressed 13 meetings. She formed 4 women reading circles during this month. The taluk propagandists toured in their respective taluks during the month under report and did propaganda as usual. The Ballad Master toured for 25 days, visited 20 places and sang war songs, in schools, etc.

CUDDAPAH.—The war pamphlets and publicity material received from time to time were distributed to the village officers and reading circles in the district. The Officers of Revenue, Agricultural Departments and National War Front toured in the district and supervised the working of the several reading circles. The Agricultural Officers during their tours spoke on "Grow More Food Crops and Vegetables". They acquainted the ryots with the concessions granted by Government to increase the production of food crops. The District War Executive Committee met on 4th October 1944.

EAST GODAVARI.—The District Organizer visited 5 major taluks and 2 sub-taluks and toured for 21 days and visited 22 villages, and inspected 14 reading circles. The District Lecturer touched 4 taluks, toured for 21 days, visited 24 villages and inspected 24 reading circles and visited 14 elementary schools. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes toured for 13 days, visited 10 villages, and addressed 3 meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 16 days in this district, visited 6 villages addressed 3 big gatherings and 4 communal gatherings. Both the lecturers toured in the Agency part of Bhadrachalam taluk. The Lady Lecturer, Mrs. K. Krishnavenamma, toured for 23 days, visited 16 villages, addressed 17 meetings, visited 15 schools, inspected 14 reading circles and opened 3 women's reading circles. The Second Lady Lecturer visited 15 villages, inspected 13 Reading Circles, visited 17 schools, and addressed 17 meetings. The Lady Lecturers visited several purdah ladies, gave chats on control of prices, Savings Scheme, etc. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Peddapuram, and the Honorary Taluk Organizer, Razole, addressed 4 and 10 meetings respectively. The Taluk Propagandists toured extensively within their taluks and carried on propaganda. The Ballad Master toured for 27 days, visited 14 villages and attended the Refresher Classes for the Ballad Masters at Tenali in the beginning of the month.

The District Organizer gave 7 magic lantern shows in the month. All the National War Front Personnel enquired into the welfare of the families of the fighting men.

SOUTH KANARA.—The District Organizer toured for 19 days in 2 main taluks and one sub-taluk of the district during the month. In the course of his tour he addressed 16 public meetings, inspected 17 reading circles and also held group and informal talks at all places visited by him. While at headquarters the District Organizer attended meetings of the Recruitment and Propaganda Sub-Committee of the District War Committee, the District Food Council and of the Advisory Committee for the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance. The District Lecturer toured for 20 days in the month, visited 15 places, addressed 14 meetings, held informal talks at places visited and inspected 9 reading circles. The Additional Lecturer for scheduled castes toured for 12 days and visited 14 villages, inspected 2 reading circles, and visited 2 elementary schools, 3 colonies of Adi-Dravidas for propaganda. The District Lady Lecturer toured for 15 days, visited 10 places, inspected 8 reading circles and addressed 12 public meetings. She held many group talks and visited several Soldiers' families and also factories with the Assistant Labour Welfare Officer of the Government of India during her visit to South Kanara. The Second Lady Lecturer toured for 13 days, visited 11 villages, inspected 9 reading circles and addressed 8 meetings. She also held group talks during her tour in the villages and visited clubs and ladies' institutions while at headquarters and many Higher Elementary Girls' Schools. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims for South Kanara and Malabar toured for 8 days in this district, addressed 2 meetings, visited 2 schools and inspected 2 reading circles. The Ballad Master toured for 20 days in the month. He accompanied the District Organizer during his tour in the district. He did propaganda in schools by singing war ballads and also taught the school children many war songs. The Taluk Propagandists did propaganda in their respective taluks. They also met recruiting and other officers and co-operated with them. Forty-three reading circles were inspected by Taluk Propagandists in the district.

The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Udipi and Karkal, toured for 6 days and visited 6 places, gave 6 group talks and inspected 4 reading circles. The Special Honorary Lecturer toured for 2 days, addressed 2 meetings and held 12 group talks. Messrs. B. Ahmad Beary, A. Ramachandra Hegde of Mangalore taluk, S. Ramakamath (Kalkal taluk), K. Shivappa Hegde, K. Narayana Hegde, K. Nagappaya (Udipi taluk), Krishna Bhaktha (Coondapoor taluk) and K. V. Kamath (Kasaragod taluk), voluntary speakers, did propaganda satisfactorily in their respective areas.

KISTNA.—The District Lecturer Sri B. V. Narayana Dev toured for 24 days and inspected 10 reading circles. He visited 2 Higher Grade Elementary Schools. He attended the festival at Chilakalapudy on 28th, 29th and 30 of October 1944 and held propaganda meetings along with the Taluk Propagandist at Masulipatam, and they were largely attended. The Lady Lecturer, Masulipatam, Mrs. L. Prakasarao, toured for 20 days during the month. She visited 16 villages and inspected 8 reading circles and organized 20 meetings. She had group talks with women and did house-to-house propaganda. She distributed war pamphlets in all the meetings and sang war ballads. She started two women's reading circles at Lakshmipuram and Chinagollapalem villages. The other Lady Lecturer, Miss K. Kamalamani of Bezwada toured for 24 days and visited 15 villages. She inspected 9 reading circles and 5 board elementary schools. She taught the children war songs. She visited some Soldiers' families. She opened a women's reading circle at Jaggayyapet. The Additional Lecturer for scheduled castes Mr. A. Dharmannakavi toured for 4 days in this district. He visited 5 hamlets, and addressed 5 meetings. The Muslim Lecturer, Mr. A. A. Baig, toured for 4 days in this district and addressed 4 meetings. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Jaggayyapet, Mr. V. Purushottam, toured for 8 days, addressed 8 meetings and inspected 1 reading circle. All the Taluk Propagandists toured adequately. They visited some Soldiers' families, some board elementary schools and distributed war pamphlets and pictures. They inspected 210 reading circles and conducted 243 meetings. The District Ballad Master, M. Tammi Raju, toured for 23 days. He attended the refresher class of the Ballad Masters of Telugu districts held at Tenali. He sang war songs and ballads in all places he visited.

KURNOOL.—The staff of the National War Front and also Revenue Officials carried on intensive propaganda throughout the district explaining the latest war position and the favourable stand taken up by the Allies in the various theatres of war. The District Organizer, National War Front, the Lady Lecturer and the Additional Lecturer for Muslims in all addressed 18 public meetings. The Taluk Propagandists visited 319 villages during the month and carried on propaganda for war effort. Two hundred village reading circles were visited by the National War Front personnel, while the Revenue Officials conducted 20 propaganda meetings and visited 28 village reading circles during the month. The District Organiber visited the High School at Markapur and 4 elementary schools in the district and addressed meetings.

MADURA.—The District Organizer toured for 20 days in 5 taluks this month and addressed 11 meetings. He conducted a special festival drive in Palni for 6 days with very great success. The District Lecturer toured for 24 days, visited 5 taluks and 7 villages, inspected 5 reading circles, visited 4 schools and enquired 3 Soldiers' families at Palni. He was engaged in Thirumangalam taluk in anti-hoarding and profiteering drive from 4th to 11th of October. Mrs. A. S. D. Charles, Lady Lecturer, toured for 27 days in Palni, Melur, Madura and Dindigul, visiting 20 villages. She addressed 33 meetings and inspected 20 reading circles, visited 10 schools of which two were high schools. She enquired into the welfare of 23 Soldiers' families. She has attended two special programmes this month. She took part in the city anti-hoarding drive on the 13th and 14th and gave two talks in the Recruitment Office for new recruits. She also addressed 2 teachers' association meetings. She organized 1 Savings Bureau in Melur.

The Lady Lecturer No. 2, Miss Mary Lazarus, toured for 21 days in 3 taluks, namely, Nilakkottai, Periyakulam and Uthamapalayam, visiting 14 villages, addressed 12 meetings, inspected 12 reading circles, visited 17 schools and made door-to-door visits to 16 families. On 20th October 1944 she attended a Soldier's family gathering in Theni.

The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes, Mr. John Devasahayam, toured for 11 days in 3 taluks in Madura district, during the first fortnight, visited 11 Adi-Dravida Colonies, addressed 11 meetings and had 2 informal talks. He visited 7 schools, inspected 4 reading circles and enquired into the welfare of 23 Soldiers' families and toured in Ramnad district for the rest of the month.

The Additional Lecturer for Muslims Mr. M. K. M. Kadir Mohideen Maricar, toured in Periyakulam taluk for 6 days, visited 5 villages, delivered 5 lectures, inspected 4 reading circles, and visited 1 school and toured in Ramnad and Tinnevelly districts for the rest of the month. The Additional Lecturer for Mukkulathars, Mr. S. Kesavaramaswami Thevar, toured for 5 days in Uthamapalayam and Periyakulam taluks, visited 7 villages, addressed 2 meetings, inspected 4 reading circles, visited 1 school, enquired into the welfare of 8 Soldiers' families. He toured in Ramnad and Tinnevelly for the rest of the month.

The Regional Lecturer spoke in 2 meetings in the City during the Control Campaign.

Mr. P. V. Hanumantha Rao, Honorary Organizer, Madura, toured for 19 days, visited 23 villages, addressed 23 meetings, inspected 11 reading circles, visited 8 schools, enquired into the welfare of 10 Soldiers' families. He formed 2 women reading circles this month. He organized and conducted a Control Campaign Drive very successfully in the city with procession and public meetings. Mr. George Leitch, Honorary Organizer, Usilampatti, toured for 16 days, visited 25 villages, addressed 10 meetings, inspected 9 reading circles, visited 9 schools, interviewed 45 Soldiers' families. Khan Sahib N. K. P. P. Rowther, Honorary Organizer, Uthamapalayam, toured for 13 days, visited 22 villages, conducted 9 public meetings, visited 21 schools, inspected 13 reading circles, enquired into the welfare of 18 Soldiers' families. As an Honorary Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer he enlisted 2 men for the technical line and 37 for the regular line. Rao Bahadur P. S. Nallaswami Nayudu, Honorary Organizer, Periyakulam, visited 7 villages and inspected 6 reading circles and recruited 45 men for the army. He visited 3 Board Elementary schools. Mr. Nataraja Nadar, Honorary Organizer, Nilakkottai, toured for 4 days, visited 4 villages, addressed 4 meetings and enquired into the welfare of 16 Soldiers' families. Mr. V. Sambamoorthy, Honorary Organizer, Dindigul, toured for 15 days, visited 14 villages, addressed 13 meetings, visited 4 schools and 6 Soldiers' families and inspected 9 reading circles. He conducted a festival drive in Agaram for 3 days holding public meetings. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Dindigul, helped him. The Honorary Organizer, Palni, conducted Control Campaign in the taluk along with the Lady Lecturer No. 1 in 7 centres and with the Revenue Department in 5 centres. From 17th to 26th he was attending the Sashti Drive and rendered necessary help. He toured for 11 days, visited 11 villages, addressed 11 meetings, inspected 11 reading circles and 11 Soldiers' families.

The Taluk Propagandists of Uthamapalayam, Nilakkottai, Periyakulam and Madura taluks, have done good work this month in the Control Campaign. All the Taluk Propagandists toured in their respective taluks, visited about 250 villages, inspected 150 reading circles, visited 115 schools and enquired into the welfare of about 200 Soldiers' families. They also addressed several public meetings.

The Ballad Master toured in Periyakulam, Palni and Dindigul for 18 days, sang in 8 meetings and taught ballads in 9 schools. In the second fortnight he was touring with the Song Publicity Officer.

The Palni Taluk Committee and the Tahsildar, Palni, did a praiseworthy thing in organizing a festival drive in Palni during the Sashti festival. The drive was spectacular with decorated pandals and sheds. There were the Recruitment stall, the National War Front Exhibition Stall, the Small Savings Stall and the Agricultural Stall. The festival drive lasted for 5 days from 19th October 1944.

MALABAR.—The District Organizer, National War Front, toured 6 taluks during the 15 days he was on tour and addressed 15 meetings. The Senior Lecturer addressed 6 meetings and the Junior Lecturer 13 meetings. The Lady Lecturer visited 70 houses and gave talks with a view to popularizing wheat. Messrs. T. C. Karunakaran, H.D.O.,

Calicut, L. C. V. Nayudu, H.T.O., Wynaad, and M. A. Kumara Paniker, H.T.O., Perintalmanna, did good work in the month. Mr. C. K. Abdulkadir was the only voluntary speaker who helped us in the month. The propagandists visited 152 villages, addressed 123 meetings, gave 48 talks and inspected 104 Reading Circles. His Excellency the Governor's visit to the district was very helpful in removing false notion regarding rationing.

NELLORE.—The District Organizer toured for 10 days and visited 13 villages. He inspected the Village Security Organizations and National War Front Committees. He addressed 3 propaganda meetings during the month. The District Lecturer toured for 10 days and visited 7 villages. He addressed 7 meetings during the month. The Taluk Propagandists carried on propaganda in the villages as usual. They held 63 meetings during the month. The voluntary speakers Sri N. Venkaiah Nayudu and S. Venkataseshaiah Nayudu visited 10 villages each and did propaganda work.

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Gudur, held 4 meetings; the Tahsildar, Gudur, 16 meetings; the Deputy Tahsildar, Sulurpet, 5 meetings; the Deputy Tahsildar, Venkatagiri, 8 meetings; the Revenue Inspector, Yellasiri, 6 meetings; the Revenue Inspector, Gudur, 4 meetings; the Revenue Inspector, Kota, 8 meetings. The Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors in other divisions in the district conducted meetings during the course of their tours in villages. War propaganda was carried on by officers of other departments also, viz., the Registration, Public Health, Police, Commercial taxes, Co-operative, Agricultural, Excise and the Educational departments.

RAMNAD.—The District Organizer toured the taluks of Tiruppattur and Ramnad for 12 days and inspected 1 Reading Circle. He inspected the training classes at Kanadukathan for the benefit of two probationary Security Instructors. He also inspected the village guards of Ramnad, Tiruppullani, Kilakarai, Uchipulli, Irumani, Alagankulam, Perungulam and Panaikulam. A meeting of the Control Campaign was organized at Kilakarai and the District Organizer addressed it. The District Lecturer toured for 22 days, visited 28 villages and addressed 19 meetings. The Lady Lecturer toured for 20 days, visited 13 villages and 21 schools and inspected 7 Reading Circles for men and 3 for women. She spoke in 8 public meetings, largely attended by women. She had informal talks on 'war' with the inmates of 6 houses. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 7 days in 3 taluks and visited 6 villages. He delivered 6 lectures on war and its allied subjects. During the prize distribution function of the foot-ball match between Abiramam and Mudukulattur on 22nd October 944 he delivered a lecture on the war situation to a huge gathering of 3,000 people. He also inspected 5 Reading Circles. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Classes toured for 12 days in the taluks of Sattur and Srivilliputtur, visiting 11 Adi-Dravida colonies. He delivered 12 lectures and had informal talks in places where public meetings could not be held because of rain. He visited 5 schools and checked up the records of 2 Reading Circles and enquired into the welfare of 27 families of sepoys mainly Adi-Dravidas. The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Srivilliputtur, toured for 10 days, visited 10 villages and 6 hamlets and conducted 6 meetings. He also visited 2 Reading Circles and took an active part in organizing the meeting at the time of the Drama 'Eye of Love' staged at Rajapalayam in aid of the 'Red Cross and St. Johns'. He helped the Tahsildar and Revenue Inspector in selling the tickets.

All the Taluk Propagandists toured for more than 21 days except those of Sivaganga and Tiruvadanai who could not do the minimum touring as they were on leave for some days. The Taluk Propagandists in all visited 174 villages, addressed 57 meetings and conducted 91 pial talks. Most of the Taluk Propagandists conducted 'control campaign' and their main subjects of propaganda had been various control measures. They visited 66 reading circles, the Taluk Propagandist, Paramakudi, Sri S. K. Govindarajulu alone visiting 23. Many families of soldiers were visited and their welfare was enquired into by the Taluk Propagandists.

The Ballad Master toured for 19 days in the taluk of Sivaganga with the Taluk Propagandist. He visited 16 villages and schools and taught war songs to school children.

In addition to the propaganda meetings conducted by the National War Front Staff as mentioned above, 27 public meetings of propaganda value were held. The District Educational Officer, Ramnad, and his Personal Assistant spoke in 23 meetings mainly on recruitment and post-war reconstruction.

SALEM.—Sri S. Nityanandam, District Organizer, Salem, was on tour for 21 days in connexion with National War Front work. He visited 17 villages and addressed 14 public meetings on the war situation. He inspected 5 reading circles, visited 6 villages where the village security scheme was working and inspected the work. Sri R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar, District Lecturer, Salem, was on tour for 19 days, visited 19 villages and addressed 19 public meetings. He also inspected 5 Reading Circles and opened a new Men's Reading Circle at Masinaickampalli in Hosur taluk.

Sri S. Kanthamma, Lady Lecturer, toured for 12 days visiting 10 villages and inspecting 2 Reading Circles. She addressed 11 public meetings. Sri R. Chenni Chettiyar, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Harur, toured for 5 days, visiting 4 villages and addressing 4 public meetings on war, food, etc. Sri V. T. Ramaswami Ayyar, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tiruchengode, toured for 9 days, visiting 9 villages and addressing 9 public meetings. Sri O. A. Nanjappa, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Omalur, toured for 9 days, visiting 10 villages and addressing 8 public meetings. The Taluk Propagandists visited a large number of villages carrying on War Propaganda, holding public meetings, conducting pial talks, etc. They also visited Reading Circles and enquired into the welfare of and assisted soldiers' families by writing letters for them, helping them to get their grievances redressed by approaching the higher authorities, etc.

TANJORE.—The District Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, Sri S. Swayamprakasam toured for 13 days during the month, visiting 7 taluks and 5 sub-taluks. He accompanied the Defence Loans Commissioner, Sri P. Krishnamoorthi, from 7th to 14th October 1944, visiting the taluks of Shiyali, Mayavaram, Kumbakonam, Mannargudi, Papanasam and Tanjore and doing intensive propaganda on the Savings Campaign. He addressed 13 public meetings during the month and inspected 3 Reading Circles. While at headquarters, he contacted with the Grain Purchase Officer and had discussion on the method of procuring of paddy, etc. The District Lecturer, Sri M. Subramaniam, toured with the van MSC. 7677 in the taluks of Nannilam and Negapatam for 17 days, visiting 14 villages and 3 towns. He addressed 17 meetings. On 23rd October 1944 he addressed the Soldiers' families at Papanasam. Miss Glory Moses, Lady Lecturer No. 1, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 16 days, visiting 10 villages. She inspected 10 Men's Reading Circles and 1 Ladies' Reading Circle. She visited 5 schools. She addressed 13 public meetings. Mrs. A. T. Moorthi, Lady Lecturer No. 2, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 14 days in the month, visiting 12 villages. She addressed 10 public meetings during the month of which 8 meetings were of purely womenfolk. She visited 11 schools. She met groups of women in the course of her tour and the total number of such groups, she met during the month, were 24. She inspected 6 Reading Circles. She visited 2 cheris. She also taught war ballads to the school children whenever she visited the schools.

Rao Sahib I. Kumaraswami Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 15 days, visiting 11 villages, inspected 5 Reading Circles. He attended 11 public meetings and addressed 7 meetings. He also visited the families of the serving soldiers during his tours. Sri P. Muthudanapala Chettiyar, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Kumbakonam, organized a public meeting on the 19th instant at Narasinganpet. The District Organizer addressed the meeting. Sri P. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Negapatam, organized 3 well-attended public meetings during the month at Tiruvarur, 8th October 1944, Srivanjiam, 12th October 1944 and Kodavasal, 25th October 1944. Mr. S. M. Hasan, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Negapatam, addressed in all the three meetings. The Honorary Divisional Organizer addressed a gathering of the ryots in Eluppur village on 12th October 1944. The Honorary Divisional Organizer co-operated with the Revenue officials in achieving good results and collecting the target figure of 11 lakhs for the division. The Divisional Organizer visited about a dozen families of soldiers on active duty and made enquiries about their welfare. A gathering of the children and families of soldiers was arranged on 25th October 1944 at Kodavasal. The members of about 30 families of several soldiers were present. They were entertained with sweets and coffee. During the time of the Deepavali festival, which fell on 16th October 1944, the families of several soldiers were gathered in Anthanapettai, Sikkil and Nagore villages and were given gingelly oil and soapnut powder. The Divisional Organizer attended the Vigilance Committee meeting held by the Sub-Collector, Negapatam, on 17th October 1944. The Honorary Divisional Organizer was on tour for 15 days in the month and visited 10 villages and 5 Reading Circles. He attended the Divisional War Committee meeting held at Negapatam on 10th October 1944. He had informal talks with the ryots and mill-owners of some villages and persuaded them to invest money in the Small Savings Scheme. Sri K. Nataraja Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Mannargudi, toured for 8 days during the month, visiting 4 villages. He addressed 4 public meetings and attended 7 meetings. He inspected 2 Reading Circles. Sri J. N. Daniel Honorary Divisional Organizer, National War Front, Pattukkottai, toured about 25 villages and convened public meetings in 5 villages, namely, Thambikottai, Thamarankottai, Mannangadu, Madukkur and Avikottai and explained to the audience the object of the National War Front Organization. He inspected 5 Reading Circles. The Honorary Speaker Srimathi Ramamirtham Ammal accompanied the Lady Lecturer No. 1 (Miss Glory Moses) during the month and did intensive propaganda among womenfolk. The Taluk Propagandists in all (20 in number) visited 418 villages and inspected 165 Reading Circles, during their tours in the month.

Sri K. Govindarajan, Ballad Master, National War Front, Tanjore, toured for 17 days, visiting 8 villages. He attended one public meeting. He visited 15 schools and taught war songs to the school children.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The officers and staff of the National War Front carried out intensive propaganda throughout the district in October 1944. The District Organizer visited Sembattu on 13th October 1944 in connection with Air Field activities. He addressed a well attended propaganda meeting on 19th October 1944 at Poovalur in Lalgudi taluk. The District Lecturer Sri N. Natarajan, toured in Trichinopoly, Kulittalai, Manapparai and Lalgudi taluks during the month and visited 22 villages and addressed propaganda meetings at such centres as Thiruverumbur, Vengur, Vadiam, Marudur, Poyyamani, Karuppur, Manakkal, Thottaipatti, Mukkanamalaipatti, Illupur and Edamalaipatti. Besides he inspected 19 Reading Circles. Sri Veeraswami, Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes visited 10 villages in this district and addressed public meetings besides inspecting 4 Reading Circles. Mr. K. Santhanaswami Peter, Additional Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars, etc., visited 11 villages in Lalgudy and Udayarpalayam taluks and addressed 10 propaganda meetings. He inspected 4 Reading Circles. Miss K. Sivakamu, Lady Lecturer, visited 12 villages and addressed propaganda meetings. She visited 12 schools and inspected 11 Reading Circles. Miss M. C. Kokilabai visited 11 villages and addressed 6 public meetings. She visited 6 schools and inspected 6 Reading Circles.. Sri V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, Honorary Taluk Organizer, Kulittalai, addressed a propaganda meeting at Lalapet and inspected the Reading Circle. Sri M. Sowrimuthu, Voluntary Speaker, Musiri, visited 5 villages in his taluk and inspected 4 Reading Circles. Sri S. Chellappa, Voluntary Speaker, Lalgudi, visited 6 villages and addressed 6 public meetings in his taluk. Sri R. Raja Sholayar, Voluntary Speaker, Kulittalai, visited 6 villages and inspected 6 Reading Circles. Sri K. N. Palaniswami Gounder, Voluntary Speaker, Karur, visited 7 villages and inspected one Reading Circle in his taluk. The eleven Taluk Propagandists in all visited 276 villages in the month and had done good propaganda work. Besides they have inspected 97 Reading Circles. The District Ballad Master Sri O. V. Narayanaswami visited 14 villages in Trichinopoly and Manaparai taluks and instructed the boys and girls on war ballads, besides singing war songs in public meetings. Sri S. Krishnamoorthi, Security Officer, toured for 20 days in the month inspecting training of guards by the Security Instructors.

The Tahsildar, Karur, held 18 propaganda meetings and the Tahsildar of Kulittalai 12 propaganda meetings. Propaganda meetings were held in the several villages of Ariyalur division. The Tahsildar of Ariyalur held 11 propaganda meetings. Sri W. G. Janakiraman, Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, held war propaganda meetings during his tour at Irrungalur, T. Palur, Thathampetai, Edangani, Sripurandan, Velakurichi and Ponparappi in the Udayarpalayam taluk, and at Poolambadi in Perambalur taluk. He explained to the people the benefits of the National Savings Scheme and of joining the army. On 17th October 1944 Deputy Tahsildar of Ariyalur, presided over a propaganda meeting held at Ariyalur

The Officers of the Agricultural department addressed 65 meetings.

TINNEVELLY.—Four special week-end public meetings were held at Kila Veeraraghavapuram, Lakshmananagaram, Pambuli and Puliangudi on 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th October, presided over by Mr J. Ponniah (Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinnevelly), Rao Sahib Shanmugam Pillai (Assistant Savings Circle Officer, Madura), Diwan Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao (Collector, Tinnevelly) and Sri P. O. Koshi Muthalali (the Additional District Magistrate), respectively.

The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars carried on an intensive propaganda in the villages visited by them.

All the officers of the Co-operative department as usual continued to do propaganda in favour of war effort in the course of their tours. The National War Front Committees were working satisfactorily. The Taluk Honorary Organizer, Nanguneri, Sri A. V. Thiruvengadathan Ayyangar inspected 32 Reading Circles during the month. The District Lecturer Sri P. Deva Irakkam toured for 18 days in the month. He addressed 15 ordinary meetings and four special meetings.

The Lady Lecturer toured for 27 days during the month. She visited 31 places, addressed 3 public meetings and conducted 15 Reading Circles. The Additional Lady Lecturer toured for 27 days in the month—visited 20 places, addressed 4 public meetings and conducted 14 Reading Circles. The Additional Lecturer for Muslims toured for 12 days in the month, visited 9 villages and addressed 9 public meetings. The Additional Lecturer for Mukkulathars toured for 10 days, visited 6 villages and addressed 5 public meetings.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The Sub-Collector, Vizianagram, held propaganda talks in the villages visited by him and the Taluk Officers, Revenue Inspectors and Taluk Propagandists conducted propaganda meetings during their tours. Propaganda meetings were held in Chicacole division by the Subordinate officers during their tours. The Tahsildars of Narasapatam and Yellamanchili held propaganda meetings during the tours, in important villages. The other Taluk officers and the Revenue Inspectors also held propaganda meetings during their tours. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Vizagapatam, had informal talks with the villagers during his tours.

The District Organizer toured for 11 days, organized and attended 8 meetings, inspected 5 Reading Circles, enquired about 14 Military families and visited 2 Security villages. He attended a meeting in the Collector's office convened for inaugurating a Campaign for the Collection of Funds for Amenities for Troops. The District Lecturer toured for 16 days, spoke at 12 meetings, and inspected 8 Reading Circles. His meetings at Balijipeta and Maradam were presided over by the Sub-Collector, Parvatipur. He visited two Labour Camps during the month at which the labourers were entertained with Harikatha. The second Lecturer toured for 22 days, visited 17 places, addressed 16 meetings and inspected 14 Reading Circles. His meeting at Narasipuram was presided over by the Sub-Collector, Parvatipur. The Treasury Deputy Collector, Vizagapatam, presided over two meetings. The Lecturer for Muslims toured in this district from 29th October 1944 and spoke at a War Drama enacted at Bimlipatam on 30th October 1944. The Lady Lecturer (Mrs. A. G. Devadas) joined duty on 23rd October 1944. She had two informal talks.

The Honorary Taluk Organizer, Tekkali, toured for 3 days, visited two places, held two meetings and inspected 1 Reading Circle. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Vizianagaram, toured for 5 days, visited 5 places, conducted 5 meetings, inspected 3 Reading Circles, enrolled 13 persons into National War Front, enquired about 15 military families and collected 4 viss of waste paper. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Chicacole, toured for 6 days, conducted 9 meetings, visited 18 villages and inspected 2 ration depots. The Honorary Divisional Organizer, Bimlipatam, toured for 8 days, inspected 3 Reading Circles, addressed 7 meetings, visited 7 villages, 1 Ration depot and visited 57 military families. He collected 6 lb. of waste paper. He gave one Harikatha Kalakshepam. There were 20 Taluk Propagandists in this district. They visited 397 villages, inspected 159 Reading Circles, conducted 85 well attended meetings, collected 33 books for troops, visited 110 military families and 54 ration depots.

Propaganda Vans

MSC. 671 (*Trichinopoly*).—The van toured only for 12 days during the month and covered 271 miles in the taluks of Trichinopoly, Lalgudi and Manapparai. It visited 11 villages and gave 10 cinema, 10 magic lantern shows and 11 radio recitals. On 21st October 1944, the van was used for exhibiting war shorts at an A.R.P. demonstration at Trichinopoly.

MSC. 7759 (*Coimbatore*).—The total number of villages visited by the van was 16 for a mileage of 234. It gave 12 film and 12 magic lantern shows. It could tour only during the later half of the month since it was under repair during the first fortnight.

MSC. '*Matapan*' (*Salem*).—It toured for 24 days in the month and covered 574 miles, visiting 24 villages, giving 24 radio and 24 gramophone recitals. No film shows were given as the generator was under repair at the General Electric Company, Madras. It was also used for the Grow More Food Drive and the Small Savings Scheme.

MSC. 7536 (*Madras City*).—The total number of days the van worked was 21, covering 388 miles. It did propaganda with the assistance of the lecturers in the various suburbs of Madras as usual. On the 6th and 31st it was placed at the disposal of the Inspectress of the Sevadhani Scheme.

MSC. 7711 (*Malabar*).—The van covered 674 miles for 25 days, visited 71 villages and gave only 15 film shows. It could not give more film shows, as it was engaged in "Wheat" propaganda.

MSC. 7537 (*Nilgiris*).—For a tour of 18 days, it travelled 347 miles and covered 17 villages. It gave 11 film and 11 magic lantern shows and 8 radio recitals.

MSC. 6947 '*Tobruk*' (*South Arcot*).—The van was sent from Madras after renovation to the district only on 18th October 1944 and from that date, it toured in the district for 13 days and visited 17 villages, giving nine film and 12 magic lantern shows and 10 radio recitals. It covered on the whole 131 miles during the period.

MSC. 7162 '*Teheran*' (*South Kanara*).—On the whole the van travelled 291 miles for 21 days' tour in the month and visited 17 villages, gave 16 film and 11 magic lantern shows and 16 radio recitals. It was reported that at least 14,000 people attended the van programmes.

MDU. 28, '*Keren*' (*Madura*).—This van was undergoing thorough overhaul at Madura during the month.

MDM. 651, '*Kohima*' (*Ramnad*).—Being one of the old vans, it had also to be sent for thorough overhauling and so did not tour during the month under report.

MSC. 6946, '*Gudalcanal*' (*Chittoor*).—Covering a total of 627 miles for a tour of 20 days, the van visited 18 villages, gave 14 film and 10 magic lantern shows and 11 radio recitals. The van was in attendance at Vellore on 17th October 1944 and Chittoor on 18th October 1944 during the visit of His Excellency the Governor. The van was also used for anti-malaria campaign work exhibiting films on malaria lent by the District Health Officer, side by side with the exhibition of war shorts and slides. It toured

War Committees and Depots

The Madras Provincial Propaganda Sub-Committee

There was a meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee on Monday, the 30th October 1944, the Chairman, Mr. G. A. Natesan, presiding.

The following leaflets were published:—

(i) Five years of War.
(ii) Tributes to the Indian Army.
(iii) The Burma Campaign.

Since the date of the Committee's resolution suggesting to the Madras Corporation the desirability of giving public entertainments to Indian soldiers arriving in Madras from active service, the Corporation had allotted a sum of Rs. 500 for the purpose.

The Committee accepted the suggestion of the Chairman that the speech to be made by His Excellency the Governor at the time of the inauguration of the National Savings Fortnight in the first week of December might be printed by the Committee as a leaflet.

The monthly reports received from Presidents of District War Committees regarding propaganda work in the various districts were read and recorded.

Information furnished by the Director of War Publicity regarding the activities of the National War Front, the working of propaganda vans, films, slides and posters and also about Reading Circles, was placed before the Sub-Committee.

Letter received from His Excellency the Governor, dated 12th October 1944, regarding resolution of the Propaganda Sub-Committee about the statements made by Mr. Phillips and General Stilwell about the Indian Army (stating that in view of the announcements made by His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, it was unnecessary to take further action in the matter) was read and recorded.

It was resolved that future meetings of the Sub-Committee be held at 11-15 a.m. instead of at 11 a.m. as at present.

MADRAS.—The Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Madras District War Committee met once during October 1944 and transacted routine work, such as the distribution of War literature among the Reading Rooms in the city.

KURNOOL.—The Revenue Divisional Officer, Dhone, held two divisional War Committee meetings during the month, one at Pattikonda and the other at Dhone.

RAMNAD.—The executive committee of the District War Committee met on 14th October 1944. The reports of the various sub-committees were read and adopted.

SALEM.—The posters, war reviews and other propaganda materials received from the Madras Provincial War Committee were promptly distributed throughout this district.

The District War Executive Committee met on 4th October 1944.

Soldiers' Welfare Work

NORTH ARCOT.—During the month under review, the Secretary, District Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Board, Vellore, and his Welfare workers had heavy work. Cases relating to civil litigation, non-receipt of letters, seeking employment to the ex-army men, securing educational concessions to the dependents of serving men, assignment of land under the "Grow More Food" scheme on the names of the serving soldiers were received and disposed off.

COIMBATORE.—The Dharapuram Taluk War Committee entertained the families of the soldiers serving abroad in the Taluk office compound on 14th October 1944 when there was a variety programme also. Large number of Indian Troops passed the city on 25th October 1944. They were given a ready welcome and supplied with delicious eatables and tea. The Railway station was well decorated in this connexion.

Mr. V. Gopal Nayudu, Managing Agent of the C.S. & W. Mills, Coimbatore, entertained the Indian Troops on 17th October 1944 in the I.O.Rs. canteen with tea. There was a music performance also by Srimathi Rukmani Sarma.

EAST GODAVARI.—The Pithapuram Honorary Taluk Organizer, National War Front, entertained a good number of Military Officers, and troops of the Air Forces at Pithapuram with tea and refreshments and kept up Military Liaison with the civil population. The District Collector entertained 7 troop trains during the month on several occasions with packets of 'Sambar rice', tea and fruits. He presided over a public meeting held at Peddapuram.

KURNOOL.—The District Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen Board and the Taluk Welfare Committees were functioning fairly well and looked after the welfare of the serving soldiers' families. A family gathering of serving soldiers was held at Koilkuntla on 20th October 1944. Sports were held for the children of the military families and prizes were distributed.

RAMNAD.—The welfare of soldiers was enquired into by the National War Front staff and the welfare workers. A grand reception was given to one signal man, on leave from overseas, at Tiruppuvanam. He was taken round the street in procession and after a tea party, the function ended with a public meeting.

TANJORE.—Petitions received from the soldiers and their families requesting redress of grievances were carefully enquired into and promptly disposed of. The members of the Taluk Soldiers' Committees visited the families of a few

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(*Continued from page* 11.)

mostly in the Chittoor district during the month except for three days in the North Arcot district.

MSC. 6984, '*Orel*' (*Nellore*).—The van toured for 23 days on the whole and covered 320 miles. It visited 18 villages, gave 14 film and 10 magic lantern shows and two radio recitals each day in the places visited by it.

MSC. 6985, '*Malta*' (*Kistna*).—Since the van was under repair till 10th October 1944, it toured only for 12 days covering a total distance of 340 miles in Bezwada, Thiruvur, Nuzvid and Masulipatam taluks. It gave 8 film shows.

MSC. 7161, '*Stalingrad*' (*Cuddapah*).—The van toured for 16 days in the district and covered 317 miles. It visited 16 villages, gave 14 film and 14 magic lantern shows and 48 radio recitals. It was reported that all the film shows were well attended.

MSC. 7638 (*West Godavari*).—The van toured for 20 days during the month and covered 183 miles. It visited nine villages and gave 14 film shows.

MSC. 7665 (*Bellary*).—The van toured only for 12 days in the month, since the painting of the van and servicing could not be carried out soon owing to rains. On the whole, it travelled 259 miles, visited 14 villages, gave 11 film and 11 magic lantern shows. The main feature of the month was the presence of the van at Hirehadgalli where nearly 10,000 people gathered for the Jatra.

MSC. 7704 (*Anantapur*).—The van visited during the month 28 villages for a tour of 20 days and exhibited magic lantern shows at 10 places. The services of the van were utilized on the occasion of the opening of the Pennar Bridge at Tadpatri on 23rd October 1944 by Mr. T. Austin, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor. The van was also used for entertaining railway personnel at Guntakal and Gooty railway station, by playing gramophone records.

MSC. 7713 (*East Godavari*).—The van toured exclusively in Peddapur, Cocanada and Rajahmundry taluks, covering a distance of 145 miles for a tour of 21 days. Films and side were exhibited at 11 places, visited by the van. It visited 23 villages and in two of the villages large crowds attended the shows as the visit of the van coincided with 'Shandy Days' at Tallarevu and Injeram.

MSC. 7760 (*Kurnool*).—The van toured for 23 days and covered 20 villages for a total distance of 307 miles. It gave 20 film shows. It was also used in connection with a soldiers' families gathering held at Koilkuntla.

MSC. 7629 (*Guntur*).—Repairs to the van and its equipment were not completed during the month and so it could not be sent back from Madras to Guntur.

MSC. 7677 (*Tanjore*).—The van toured in the Nannilam and Negapatam taluks and covered a total of 465 miles. On the 22nd and 24th, it was in attendance at Sikkil for the Skanda Shasti festival which attracted very large crowds. No films were exhibited as the generator engine of the van was under repair at Madras.

MSC. 736 (*V. House, Madras*).—This van which had been under repair for a long time for want of spare parts, was repaired during the month. Ever since, it was used in connection with the arrival on leave and departure of the 14th Army personnel.

MSC. 6104 (*Victory House Mobile Cinema Van*).—In addition to its specially allotted work of entertaining the troops in and around Madras, it was mostly used for the entertainment of the 14th Army personnel.

MSC. 6983, '*Alamain*' (*Vizagapatam*).—The van did not tour during the month under report, for want of tyres and also as it was under repairs. The van was in attendance on the *Navy Day* at the Police grounds.

MSC. 3438 '*Tunisia*' (*Chingleput*).—Though the report from the District Organizer was not received, the van toured in the district exhibiting films, slides, etc., it was also in attendance at Tirukalikundram on the 20th and 21st October, during the "Laksha Deepam Festival" which attracted thousands of pilgrims from various parts of the district. It covered on the whole 224 miles.

MSC. 7160, '*Casablanca*' (*Tinnevelly*).—The van toured almost during the whole of the month visiting several villages. It covered on the whole 433 miles. No detailed report was received from the District Organizer.

SOLDIERS' FAMILY GATHERING AT PAPANASAM.—Photo taken on the occasion of the soldiers' family gathering at Papanasam on 23rd October 1944. Members of the families of serving soldiers were well-fed.

soldiers and rendered as much assistance as possible in getting their grievances redressed. The Revenue Officials also visited the families of soldiers, during their tours, and ascertained their needs.

A few soldiers' family gatherings were organized during October 1944, two at Tiruthuraipundi, one at Papanasam, another at Shiyali and some in Negapatam division to facilitate the families of the soldiers who are away from home. A large number of men, women and children attended on each occasion. All of them were fed sumptuously. The Sub-Collector, Negapatam, also arranged for a few family gathering in his division. The members of about 30 families of soldiers were present at the gathering held on 25th October 1944 at Kodavasal. They were entertained with sweets and coffee. During Deepavali festival, the families of several soldiers were gathered in Anthanapettai, Sikkil and Nagore villages of Negapatam taluk and they were given gingelly oil and soapnut powder for a bath.

A soldiers' family gathering was conducted at Papanasam on 23rd October 1944. About 1,000 persons were fed sumptuously. Mr. Subramaniam, the District Lecturer and Capt. Y. Sandan addressed the gathering.

TINNEVELLY.—The District Soldiers' Board was working satisfactorily. There was a special gathering of soldiers' families on 22nd October 1944 at Pambuli and on 23rd October 1944 at Puliangudi. A large number of people and children of the soldiers' families were served with food.

The welfare of the families of the serving soldiers were generally good and all assistance by way of legal, medical, financial and educational concessions were granted wherever and whenever such assistance was necessary. Special attention was paid to the members of the serving soldiers' families regarding the supplies of food grains.

CHITTOOR.—A gathering of soldiers' families took place at Madanapalle on 3rd October 1944. Mr. M. Karamatullah, I.C.S., the District Collector, presided. Miss Andrews, District Inspectress of Fauji Sevadharnis and a soldier on leave addressed the gathering.

MADRAS.—There was a gathering of soldiers' families on 6th October at Royapuram. Sir Norman Strathie, Adviser to His Excellency, presided. Rao Bahadur Albert Jesudasan, Capt. Govindasami, Messrs. C. K. Subramanian, M. A. Munisami, Y. Martyn, Rao Sahib Dharmalingam Pillai and Dr. D. S. Rajalakshmi addressed the meeting.

Salvage Collection

TINNEVELLY.—The waste paper and scrap iron collection drives were continued in the month by the Tahsildars in the district as in previous months. A sum of Rs. 2,425–5–4 has been realized so far from the sale of waste paper.

Education and Entertainment

MADRAS.—War in pictures were distributed to 64 reading rooms by post and War Series Pamphlets No. 97, Five Years of War (War Series No. 98) and the Eastern Bulletin were distributed from the van.

COIMBATORE.—Posters, pamphlets, etc., were distributed as usual during this month. Magic lantern slides were also exhibited in the theatres of this district as usual.

CUDDAPAH.—The war pictures and National Savings slide were exhibited in the cinema halls in the district. Six dance performances were held in the district between 19th and 28th October 1944 by Mr. Kulkarni Sreenivas and his troops in aid of the amenities for troops fund. There were large gathering of audience at the entertainments and about Rs. 75,000 was realized.

WEST GODAVARI.—Propaganda was progressing satisfactorily. The material supplied for propaganda purposes was distributed among libraries, reading circles and other places of public resorts. Magic lantern slides and war shorts were exhibited in the cinema and gramophone records were also played.

SALEM.—The posters, war reviews and other propaganda materials received from the Madras Provincial War Committee were promptly distributed throughout this district.

TANJORE.—National War Front slides were exhibited through the petromax lantern supplied to the District Organizer. The staff of the Public Health department exhibited slides through the lanterns supplied to them by the Public Health Department. The permanent cinema theatres of this district have been supplied with the slides and they were exhibiting the same. Three slides on the Savings Campaign have been received from the Collector of Tanjore and they have been sent to the cinema theatres for exhibition. Slides are also being exhibited through the propaganda van.

TINNEVELLY.—Regular propaganda was being conducted throughout the district. The District Health staff had 81 war talks, 29 lectures, and 9 magic lantern lectures, on war subjects during the month. More than 6,000 people witnessed the demonstrations. The Municipal Health staff, Tinnevelly gave 29 lectures with magic lantern demonstrations of war slides. More than 1,800 people witnessed the demonstrations. Posters and pamphlets received were circulated and distributed as usual.

VIZAGAPATAM.—All the leaflets and posters received were distributed to the National War Front and Revenue officials for giving the widest possible publicity.

Recruitment Activities

The Madras Provincial Recruitment Sub-Committee

District Recruitment Sub-Committees.—The District Recruitment Sub-Committees took keen interest in furtherance of recruitment.

The Madras Provincial Selection Board.—During October 1944, the Board interviewed 31 candidates of whom 15 were recommended for interview by the G.H.Q. Selection Board, Bangalore, and 9 for training at the Madras Cadet Training School, Adyar.

MADRAS.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met once during the month under review and recommended 2 candidates for the grant of King's Commission in His Majesty's Forces.

ANANTAPUR.—Recruitment work in the district was satisfactory. The civil assistance rendered to the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers in the district was also good. The number of recruits sent up during the month was 79. The total number of recruits sent by civil officers during the month was 151 of whom only 79 were found to be fit.

NORTH ARCOT.—An ordinary meeting of the Recruitment Sub-Committee was held on the 2nd October 1944. Resolutions were passed requesting the Military Pensioners and other persons who are interested in war efforts to carry vigorous propaganda to enlist more men to the Army, Navy and Air Forces.

SOUTH ARCOT.—The number of men recruited from this district during October 1944 was 334. Twenty men were recruited to the technical arms of the Defence Services.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee of the District War Committee met on 2nd October 1944. Twenty-one persons were recruited from this district during the month in accordance with the reports received from the Technical Recruiting Officer, Pudupet lines, Madras.

CHITTOOR.—The Recruiting Officers toured throughout the district and were assisted in recruiting. The propaganda and Recruitment Sub-Committee met during the month and interviewed 4 candidates for Emergency Commission and selected them, but only two of them have been found medically fit. The Revenue officials and the National War Front staff have been doing propaganda to accelerate recruitment and took special steps to increase the number of recruits.

COIMBATORE.—One hundred and forty-two recruits were recruited by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Coimbatore, during the month under review. The Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers and Assistant Recruiting Officer and all other Recruiting Officers touring the district were assisted by the subordinate officers of the Revenue Department, who met them and produced recruits.

The Recruitment work in the district was done by the Assistant Recruiting Officer and his staff. The District Organizer and the personnel of the National War Front did propaganda work. The Revenue officials also took keen interest in the matter of recruitment by securing recruits.

CUDDAPAH.—The Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars made intensive efforts for securing recruits for the Military and Civil Pioneer Force.

WEST GODAVARI.—The total number of men recruited to the various categories of the army from West Godavari district was 68 including the 10 men recruited by the Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bezwada. Intensive propaganda was carried on in all the villages for the recruitment to the labour and other units.

SOUTH KANARA.—The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Cannanore, the two Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers of Kasaragod and Mangalore and the officers of the National War Front toured in the district as usual for the purposes of recruitment and propaganda activities. The members of the recruitment sub-committee of the District War Committee addressed public meetings in the course of their normal tours in various taluks to accelerate recruitment work; so also the members of the propaganda sub-committee. The Revenue subordinates did propaganda work in the course of their normal tours. Five applications were received for Emergency Commission. Tour programme received from Recruiting Officers were given wide publicity through the official agency and the local press as usual.

KURNOOL.—One hundred and ten recruits were sent up from this district during September 1944.

MADURA.—Captain Ian Gill, Assistant Recruiting Officer, Madura, recruited 299 persons as against 292 in September.

MALABAR.—The District Recruitment Sub-Committee interviewed four candidates for Emergency Commission. Two of them were rejected. One was found fit for Emergency Commission and the other for pre-cadets' training. Of the six candidates invited for interview for selection as war technicians only one appeared before the Technical Recruiting Sub-Committee. This candidate could not produce the certificate of educational qualification. None was therefore selected. The number of men recruited in Malabar in September 1944 was 306.

NELLORE.—The number of persons recruited during the month for the various branches of military service was 111.

RAMNAD.—Wide propaganda was carried on by the National War Front, Revenue, Educational and Recruiting authorities in this direction. The District Educational Officer received and forwarded 51 applications to the recruiting authorities concerned. Only four candidates out of 51 were rejected. Three hundred and five persons were recruited for the regular military service this month against 198 in September 1944. Five candidates were interviewed and two were selected as war technician trainees this month.

SALEM.—Intensive propaganda was carried on in this district for recruiting men to the armed forces and the Extra Assistant Recruiting Circle Officers and the other Recruiting Officers visited all the taluks in this district. The Revenue officials rendered all possible assistance to them. The total number of men recruited for the various armed forces in this district for the month of September 1944 was 192. The District Selection Committee for the selection of war technicians met on 20th October 1944, interviewed four candidates and selected one.

TANJORE.—The Assistant Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly, and the Extra Assistant Recruiting Officers, Tanjore, Kumbakonam and Negapatam, toured the district during the month. Wide publicity to their tours had been given in and around the camping centres in advance of the visits. Slides were exhibited at the cinemas announcing the dates of visit of the Recruiting Officers and exhorting the public to help recruiting. During the actual visits of the Recruiting Officers, the Revenue Inspectors concerned attended the camps with the village officers of the villages in the neighbourhood and produced the candidates available for recruitment. The Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars also contacted the Recruiting Officers and rendered them all possible assistances in securing recruits. The District Recruitment Sub-Committee, Tanjore, met on 3rd October 1944 and selected three candidates for Emergency Commission in His Majesty's Forces. The District Selection Committee under the technical training scheme met on 20th October 1944 for the selection of candidates for training war technicians courses. Thirteen candidates were finally selected after medical examination and they were posted to different training centres. Recruitment to the Madras Civil Liaison Units was in progress.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The Recruitment Sub-Committee met on 20th October 1944 and interviewed two candidates for Emergency Commission. The Revenue officers assisted in recruitment to a very large extent. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, sent 31 men for the army, during the month. The Tahsildar of Udaiyarpalaiyam recruited 24 men and the Tahsildar of Perambalur 5. The Deputy Tahsildar of Ariyalur recruited 30 men. The Tahsildar of Kaiur sent 8 men to the army, 1 to technical training and 2 men to the Ceylon Labour Force. Mr. S. J. James, a member of the District War Committee, sent 13 men during the month under report for recruitment for the army.

TINNEVELLY.—The District Educational Officer, Mr. M. D. Paul, organized propaganda lecture and carried on recruitment work in the course of his tour of inspection in the district. He sent 29 recruits for technical training scheme. Twenty-three applicants for defence services were despatched by him during the month.

The H.A.T.R.O., Sri K. S. Kunchithapatham, addressed the week-end conferences. For the quarter ending 30th September 1944 he has sent 145 recruits of whom 67 technicians were enrolled. Besides he is running a technical recruiting office, at Tinnevelly Junction and Palamcottah at his own cost.

Three candidates were interviewed for Emergency Commission by the Recruitment Sub-Committee on 27th October 1944 of whom one was recommended for Emergency Commission and another for pre-cadet training.

Two candidates were selected by the District Selection Committee of the National Service Labour Tribunal on 25th October 1944. Twenty-nine candidates were sent by the District Educational Officer, Tinnevelly, to the technical training scheme centres during the month.

The number of recruits sent to the army through the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah, during the month was 253 and the progressive total from 1st November 1944 was 18,244. This excludes 37 men belonging to other districts sent by the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Palamcottah.

A recruitment drive week was organized in Tiruchendur taluk. The week culminated in a public meeting in Lakshminagaram. Officers of the various departments took special interest in recruiting men for the army. Twenty-one recruits were selected and sent during the week. Major H. C. Ingle, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Mangalore, visited this district on 27th October 1944. He attended the meeting of the recruitment sub-committee on that day. He interviewed the principals of colleges and discussed with them matters relating to officer recruitment. He interviewed candidates for Emergency Commission on 28th and 29th October 1944. He also had an informal talk with the students of the St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah, in the evening of 29th October 1944.

VIZAGAPATAM.—Fifty-seven men were recruited in the district during October 1944 for all ranks. Propaganda was done to stimulate recruitment.

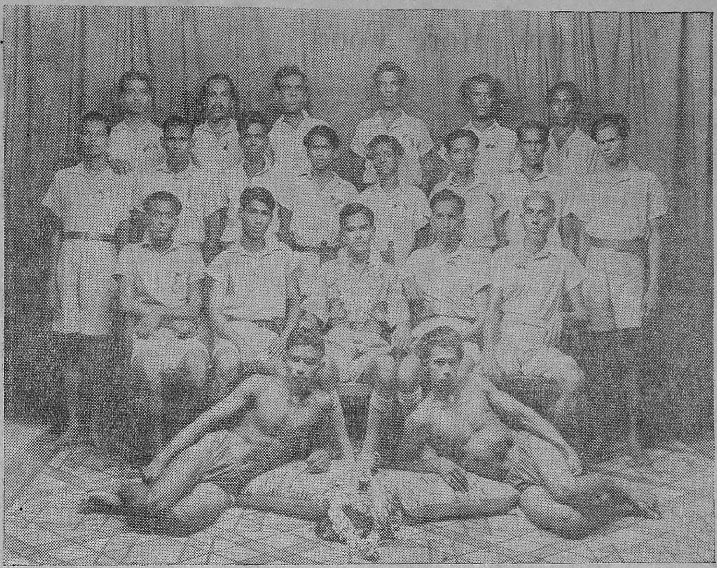

Photo shows the instructor and the village guards of Udankudi group who were the winners in the District Competitions finals held at Tinnevelly on 6th and 7th October 1944.

Village Reading Circles

ANANTAPUR.—These were working satisfactorily. The Tahsildars and other touring officers watched their progress during their tours.

CHINGLEPUT.—The working of the reading circles were supervised by the staff of the National War Front during their tours. Most of the reading circles worked satisfactorily.

CHITTOOR.—The District Organizer and other members of the National War Front staff inspected 62 reading circles and found them working satisfactorily.

COIMBATORE.—The reading circles were working satisfactorily during the month under report. Revenue Officials, and Officials of the Forest department were inspecting the reading circles during their tours and defects, if any, were pointed out to the village munsifs conducting them.

MADURA.—Two Women's reading circles were formed in Madura taluk and three in Usilampatti sub-taluk. In the opinion of the inspecting officers almost all of them were working satisfactorily. Two thousand two hundred and fifty-three persons visited the Victory House at Dindigul during the month. Two persons were directed to Extra Assistant Recruiting Officer, Dindigul and one to Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Trichinopoly. Petitions from 9 soldiers' families were forwarded to the Secretary, District Soldiers' Board, Madura, and one petition was forwarded to the Sub-Inspector of Police, for necessary action. Posters and pamphlets received were duly distributed to institutions in the town and to certain villages where the committee held propaganda meetings. One thousand three hundred persons visited the Victory House at Periyakulam during the month. Three petitions from soldiers' families were forwarded to concerned authorities. Four recruits were forwarded to the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Madura. Six thousand one hundred and eighty-two persons visited the House at Palni and the National War Front Stall during the Sashti Drive. Four recruits for the army were sent by the House. Twenty-six items of war literature and posters were received and were duly posted and distributed. One soldier on leave by name Ramaswami was rendered help in bringing his wife from his father-in-law's custody and their quarrel settled. Two thousand persons visited the Victory House at Nilacottai during the month. An I.A.F. Officer visited the house and stayed in the Victory House. The Information Bureau, Madura, managed by Rao Bahadur K. Devaji Rao was doing useful work in the city in the matter of running a reading room where all the war literature were placed for people to read.

RAMNAD.—There were 22 reading circles for women and 541 for men; 89 reading circles were checked by the National War Front staff. The Victory House, Virudunagar, had 1,558 readers and that of Srivilliputtur, 250 in the month.

SALEM.—Many reading circles were inspected by the staff of the National War Front officials, Revenue officials and other Government servants, during the month. The reading circles were getting supply of Yuddha Sanjikai and other propaganda materials.

TRICHINOPOLY.—The District Organizer inspected the reading circle at Poovalur. The District Lecturer inspected 19 reading circles. The Additional Lecturer for Scheduled Castes visited 4 reading circles. The Additional Lecturer for Kallars, Maravars, etc., 4 reading circles. Miss K. Sivakamu, Lady Lecturer, 11 reading circles, Miss M. C. Kokilabai, Lady Lecturer, 6 reading circles. Sri V. Srinivasalu Nayudu, Taluk Organizer, Kulitatalai inspected the reading circle at Lalapet. The Voluntary Speakers visited a good number of reading circles. The eleven Taluk propagandists visited in all 97 reading circles. Besides, the staff of the Educational and Agricultural department visited a large number of reading circles and most of them were reported to be functioning properly

Village Security Scheme

SOUTH ARCOT.—Sri A. M. Jacob, Security Officer toured for 20 days, and inspected 19 villages. He held training classes for the instructors in the Y.M.C.A. at Cuddalore which started on the 30th of the month. The District Organizer inspected three security centres during this month.

CHINGLEPUT.—The Security Officer was on tour for 18 days till the 25th October and visited 14 security centres, inter-village competition was held at Saidapet.

COIMBATORE.—The Scheme was working in 40 villages in Palladam and Coimbatore taluks. The guards were given regular training in various games. The First Refresher course for the Security Instructors of Coimbatore district was held at Vellalore from 27th to 31st October 1944. On the whole the Village Security Scheme was working satisfactorily in this district. The District Collector visited the Hopes Cultural Centre at Vellalore on 4th October 1944.

Under the presidentship of Mr. R. C. S. Hunt, I.C.S., a rally of village guards at Sulur was held on 20th October 1944. Mr. T. R. Sundaram Pillai, Honorary Divisional Organizer, Tirupur, also spoke on the occasion.

EAST GODAVARI.—The inter-village competitions for the various security centres were held and completed during the month. The training class for the Security Instructors of the district was held at Cocanada commencing from 28th October 1944 to 31st October 1944. The classes were opened by the District Organizer and closed by Captain D. J. O'Shea, Field Security Officer, East Godavari district. The new Security Supervisor, National War Front, Vizagapatam, took charge and supervised the scheme in some of the villages in this district and attended the Refresher classes of the Security Instructors at Cocanada. The guards were doing night patrols in some villages helping the police in detecting crime and in maintaining law and order. There was a car accident at Kothapalli and a military van fell into a ditch. The village guards of Gothapalli helped, for which act the officer sent his appreciation.

Grow More Food

The Provincial Food Council

The eleventh meeting of the Provincial Food Council was held at Madras on the 24th October 1944.

The President (Mr. G. W. Priestley, C.I.E., I.C.S., Third Adviser to His Excellency the Governor) explained to the Council the situation in regard to the scarcity of cattle in the Province and the difficulties involved in importing sufficient cattle from other Provinces and States. The Regional Food Commissioner, Madras, informed the Council that he was negotiating with the Mysore Government for the export of about 1,000 head of cattle per month for this Province.

Some members observed that it was doubtful whether the figures furnished by the Revenue Department regarding the yield of food crops were correct. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies explained the method of calculation of these figures and stated that with the improvements that had been effected recently in their compilation the statistics furnished by the Madras Government were possibly the best in the whole of India.

Sri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar urged that schemes for the improvement of irrigation facilities in the Salem district should be pushed through quickly. The President replied that such schemes would be considered by the Post War Reconstruction Sub-Committee on Irrigation.

Suggestions for launching a more vigorous drive for growing vegetables and fruits, for the better distribution of manures to agriculturists, for the adoption of a uniform system for the purchase of paddy either by measure or by weight, for enforcing at least one meatless day in the week in this Province and for improving the Government's scheme of informal rationing in Coimbatore and in other highly deficit districts were made by some members. The President promised to have these suggestions examined.

Concessions for reclaiming and Cultivating Waste La nds

The Collector of Anantapur has reported that about 1,000 acres of Government waste land in the Anantapur district can be reclaimed and cultivated each year. With a view to increase the cultivation of food crops the Government have sanctioned the following concessions in respect of these lands. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been allotted in the first instance for expenditure in the current financial year.

These lands will be granted for temporary cultivation under the Grow More Food rules for a period of 3 years (not extending beyond fasli 1356). If any of the lands are required sooner for assignment to demobilized soldiers, the Government will resume them after paying the cost of reclamation or setting it off against any loans given to the temporary assignees. The cultivation will be free of assessment but subject to the levy of water cess if Government water is taken. To enable the ryots to reclaim and cultivate the lands, loans will be given to them at the rate of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre. These loans will be free of interest in the first year and thereafter will carry interest at 3 per cent per annum and are recoverable within 3 years during the currency of the temporary grant. In cases where the land is reclaimed and brought under cultivation before 31st October 1945 with or without a loan the ryots concerned will be eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 5 per acre.

Irrigational Facilities in Guntur

In pursuance of the Grow More Food Campaign the Government have sanctioned the estimate amounting to Rs. 45,910 including direct and indirect charges for the scheme of improvements to the Bapatla East Swamp drain and to the aqueduct over it at 2/3 of Karlapalem channel in the Guntur district.

Second Crop Cultivation in Godavari Delta

In modification of the orders issued in December 1943 the Government have approved the proposals of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) to throw open in the Godavari Eastern Delta an extent of 6,189 acres in the 1944 season and an extent of 7,574 acres in the 1945 season for second-crop cultivation, subject to the condition that water is taken only after the legitimate requirements of the other areas have been met. They have also approved the proposal of the Chief Engineer to interchange the channels and area between the years 1944 and 1945.

Paddy Seeds Supply in Malabar

In connexion with the district wide rationing in Malabar, the Government will be leaving with the cultivators just the quantity of paddy required for seed. If through any chance such as pests or floods the seed beds raised by a cultivator are lost, he may be left with no seed to raise another seed bed. The Director of Agriculture has submitted a scheme for the purchase of enough paddy seeds at a premium of 10 per cent over the controlled price of paddy to cover 5 per cent of the normal area under paddy in Malabar district and stock them in the taluk agricultural depots to serve as a reserve. The Government have sanctioned the scheme subject to the modification that a premium of 6¼ per cent only (viz., one anna on a rupee) should be allowed for purchasing good seeds.

Fodder for Cattle

The Special Officer appointed by the Government to investigate and report on the position of milk-supply to Madras City recommended that in order to increase the supply of green fodder for milch cattle the cultivation of cholam, maize, ragi, etc., as fodder crops should be encouraged by distributing seeds of these crops either free or at concessional rates. The Government have accordingly sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 200 for the distribution of green fodder seeds either free of cost or at concessional rates in Chingleput district during the current year.

RAMNAD.—The District Food Council met on 14th October 1944 at the Ramnad Collector's office, Madura. The members were informed of the stock position of paddy, rice, millet, etc., at the various centres in the district and the general food situation was explained and discussed.

TANJORE.—As a result of the endeavours of the special staff for the extension of cultivation and the New Delta of the Cauvery-Mettur Project an extent of 54,557 acres has been reclaimed of which an extent of 37,484 acres has been brought under cultivation.

(*Continued from page* 15.)

KISTNA.—The Security Officer, Kistna, toured for 27 days and inspected 17 villages. He conducted the inter-group competitions.

NELLORE.—The Security Instructors gave training to the guards in Squad drill, unarmed combats, signalling, etc.

Sir N. Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, visited Mypad on 11th October 1944 and witnessed the rally of about 40 village guards of Mypad, Komarica, and Idukurpet. All officials and leading non-officials of Nellore attended the demonstration. The Adviser was very much impressed with the display of the guards. All the Security leaders of the locality attended the rally. The First Refresher Class for the Security Instructors was held at Nellore from 25th to 28th October 1944. The District Organizer opened the classes and the Security Officer, Nellore conducted them.

RAMNAD.—The Village Security Scheme was in force in 40 villages of the district. The Security Supervisor toured for 15 days, visited 7 villages and inspected the sites for Hope Cultural centres to be erected at Tondi and Mandapam. The Security Officer toured for 21 days, and visited 15 villages. He gave intensive training for a week to the probationary Security Instructors. He made a joint inspection of the site for the Hope Cultural Centre at Tondi, with the Deputy Tahsildar of Tiruvadanai. All the Security Instructors were working satisfactorily except that of Ramnad and Periapatnam.

SALEM.—The Security Officer, Salem was on tour for 17 days and inspected the working of the scheme in 15 villages. The Scheme was working in 40 villages. Training was given in all the villages and feeding was done in all the villages.

TANJORE.—The Village Security Scheme was working in 38 villages. The Security Officer, Tanjore toured for 19 days during the month. He inspected 9 villages, and inspected feeding in 5 villages. All the Security Instructors were conducting training classes regularly in their respective villages. The Security Officer contacted with the military at Point Calimere and at Vallam and selected sites for playgrounds. He conducted classes for Tiruppoondi, Thopputhurai and Tiruthuraipoondi guards. The village guards of Grand Anicut gave a demonstration at Kilikoodu, when the Security Supervisor, Salem, and the Security Officer, Trichinopoly were present. The village guards of Point Calimere gave a demonstration in the presence of Mr. Felton, R.A.F. Officer at Point Calimere. The village guards of Tiruvarur North brought the fire under control when four houses caught fire in Andar street at Tiruvarur. Feeding was conducted by contract system in all the 38 villages.

TINNEVELLY.—The Inter-village district competition took place on the 5th, 6th and 7th October 1944. More than 5,000 people witnessed the demonstrations. The Collector presided and gave away the prizes. The Security Officer toured for 19 days in the month, visited and inspected 11 villages. On 1st October 1944 the Director of War Publicity inspected the guards of Akilandapuram and Pannikulam at Kayatar.

VIZAGAPATAM.—The District Organizer visited 2 security villages, and inspected the site at Vizianagram, proposed for the construction of a Hope Cultural Centre. The Security Officer toured for 21 days, and visited 12 security villages. The Additional Security Officer toured for 16 days and visited 8 security villages during the month. He joined duty on 11th October 1944. The village guards of Devanaialtade and Chinanagamayyapalem acted promptly in times of emergency.

The War Effort and Government Departments

The Agricultural Department

Finance.—The following contributions were made by the staff of this department:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Defence Savings Provident Fund	1,156	0	0
Do. Certificates	189	8	0
Do. Stamps	188	8	0
His Excellency the Governor's War Fund	67	12	0
National Savings Certificates	725	0	0
Hundi collections	285	7	6

Propaganda.—The touring staff of the department during their tours organized meetings of ryots and explained to them the glorious achievements of Allies in the different theatres of war and appealed to the public to contribute liberally in men, money and materials. Propaganda in the direction of "Grow More Food" was continued and the ryots were addressed to avail fully of the various concessions granted by Government.

The Connemara Public Library

The different pamphlets, maps and pictures that were received at this Library were regularly placed on the readers' tables for the use of the public, the latest items received being, (1) Neptune, for the use of Merchant Seamen, (2) Air Sea Rescue, (3) War in Pictures, (4) 'India's Part in the Fourth Year of War' issued by the War Department, (5) Political Wings over Europe, (6) Political Wings over Britain, (7) United Nations Bulletin, (8) Publications of the United States Office of War Information, Hornby Road, Bombay, (9) United News Action Pictures from the Battle of Normandy, (10) War Pictures by British Artists, (11) Far Eastern Bulletin, and (12) Journal, 'United States of America'.

The Librarian is subscribing Rs. 35 a month to the Defence Savings Provident Fund.

The Co-operative Department

War Propaganda.—During their tours, the District Officers and the subordinate officers of the Co-operative department continued to do intensive propaganda for promotion of the war effort. They explained to the people at the reading circles and at the meetings of the members of Co-operative Societies, the victories that the Allies had won in the several theatres of war and impressed upon them the imperative need for intensifying the war effort so as to ensure early and final victory for the Allies by contributing liberally to the War Fund and enlisting themselves in His Majesty's Land, Naval and Air Forces. The various leaflets, pamphlets and posters issued by the National War Front organizations were distributed to the societies and their contents given wide publicity. The officers enlightened the people on the several concessions granted by Government in the matter of conversion of waste lands into wet lands, free issue of seeds and manure by the Agricultural Department and grant of interest-free loans. They also exhorted the people to save more money, to grow more food and vegetables and thus strengthen the home front.

Grow More Food.—The "Grow More Food" propaganda was continued with vigour throughout the province as usual. The pamphlets on "Grow More Food" and the monthly journal issued by the Agricultural Department were distributed to the public through co-operative societies. The Co-operative Marketing Societies in the Bellary district distributed sulphate of Ammonium and bone-meal to their members for growing more food crops. One of these societies purchased compost manure from the Bellary Municipality for distribution to the ryots. In the Malabar district, the 11 Agricultural Improvements Societies distributed manure and seeds to the ryots and through their efforts additional lands were brought under cultivation. In the Tanjore district, the Kumbakonam Central Bank sanctioned a long-term loan of Rs. 1,365 to the Kunnalur Field Labourers Co-operative Society in Tirutturaipundi taluk for cultivation purposes. In the Trichinopoly district, the Punganoor Co-operative Society has made arrangements for growing more vegetables. The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society, Ootacamund, sold 2,294 bags of manure to the ryots valued at Rs. 83,290 and arranged for the sale of 1,000 bags of manure through other fertiliser firms for the cultivation of kadai bogum crop. In South Kanara district, the members of co-operative societies cultivated sweet potatoes on poramboke lands. Attempts are afoot to start a co-operative irrigation society at Sherulabad in Kasaragod taluk, and it is expected that nearly 300 acres of land will be brought under cultivation if the attempts fructify. In the Tinnevelly district, the Pudur Sale Society purchased seed farm Karunganni seed from the agricultural farm to the value of Rs. 332 and distributed it to its members. The Koilpatti Sale Society purchased and sold manure to the value of Rs. 345. The sale societies in the district distributed steel tyres and axles to the ryots to the value of Rs. 7,202. The Tinnevelly Central Bank issued loans to the co-operative societies to the extent of Rs. 10,000 for cultivation purposes. In the East Godavari district, the Pithapuram Vegetable Growers Society supplied vegetables to the military at Cocanada. The Komaragiripatnam Field Labourers' Co-operative Society brought under cultivation 7 acres of waste land. The Guntur Central Co-operative Bank issued loans to the extent of Rs. 9,465 to 73 agriculturist members for meeting cultivation expenses. In the Coimbatore district, the sale societies sold steel tyres and axles to their members to the extent of Rs. 4,671.

Distribution of food stuffs.—The Co-operative Consumers' Stores in the province continued to play their useful part as 'fair price retail shops' in the equitable distribution of all commodities including the controlled articles. The rationing of rice, millets and other controlled articles in the two municipal towns of Kurnool and Nandyal continued to work satisfactorily, the entire distribution under the scheme being entrusted to the co-operative stores working in the areas. The Kurnool Hanuman Co-operative Stores with its 23 depots, the Kurnool District Police Co-operative Stores, the Kurnool Town Public Servants' Co-operative Society, and the Kurnool Peta Labourers' and Factory Workers' Co-operative Stores, continued to play their part successfully in the distribution of rice, millets and other essential commodities. The six depots managed by the Co-operative Stores at Nandyal distributed food stuffs and other articles satisfactorily. The entire district quota of rice is imported by the Kurnool Wholesale Co-operative Stores direct. The Wholesale Co-operative Stores has been allotted by the Collector 4,000 tons of cholam to be imported into the district from the East Godavari district. The Collector has recognized all the primary co-operative stores also in the district as agents for him for procurement of millets. He has also recognized 10 primary co-operative stores and the Kurnool Co-operative Wholesale Stores as main agents for him to collect the compulsory levy and the marketable surplus. The Kurnool Charcoal Purchase and Sale Society purchased 3,161 bags of 75 lb. each, of charcoal from the Ahobilam Land Colonization Society for distribution to bus-owners according to the directions of the Collector, and District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool. In the West Godavari district, the Co-operative Stores, Ellore, supplied rice to nearly 15 per cent of the population in Ellore town through its ration shops. In the Malabar district, besides the primary stores, a large number of credit societies also have been allotted depots under the rationing arrangements. The Palghat Co-operative Stores has been given a monopoly for distribution of cement and blackgram besides sugar and kerosene oil. The procurement of paddy in the Alathur sub-taluk of the Palghat taluk entrusted to the Co-operative Wholesale Stores was pushed through and more than 60,000 bags have been stocked. The Chingleput District Wholesale Co-operative Stores effected sales to the total value of Rs. 11,78,083. The sales effected in the five depots opened at Avadi for the labourers employed by the military amounted to Rs. 12,683. The Salem District Wholesale Co-operative Stores purchased stock worth Rs. 2,68,714 and effected sales to the extent of Rs. 2,09,569. The statutory rationing at Anantapur, Hindupur and Tadpatri continued to work satisfactorily through Co-operative Stores. The South Kanara Co-operative Wholesale Stores imported during the month 37,307 bags of rice costing Rs. 6,62,199 and sold 14,587 bags of rice valued at Rs. 2,96,298. In addition, it purchased 8,239 muras of rice and 47,101 muras of paddy at a cost of Rs. 82,390 and Rs. 1,83,123, respectively and distributed 16,823 muras of rice of the value of Rs. 1,74,538 and 1,199 muras of paddy valued at Rs. 53,959. The stores societies in the Tinnevelly district effected sales amounting to Rs. 10,91,431. They continued to sell fuel to the public at the rates fixed by the Collector and the sales effected amounted to Rs. 13,344. In the Madura district, 2,130 tons of the total quota of 3,500 tons of rice were allotted to the Co-operative Wholesale Stores for distribution. The 48 stores societies in the South Arcot district continued to distribute controlled commodities to the public. In the Kistna district, the total sales effected by the stores societies amounted to Rs. 3,14,845. The Guntur District Wholesale Co-operative Stores which is the sole wholesaler for Guntur town under the rationing scheme, sold rice worth Rs. 2,87,305 to the several depots in the town. It continued to sell firewood and the sales in the month amounted to Rs. 12,423. In the Coimbatore district, the primary Co-operative Stores sold articles to the extent of Rs. 3,74,200 and the Central Stores effected sales to the value of Rs. 4,77,804. The credit societies in the district also undertook to sell controlled articles and their sales totalled Rs. 72,992.

National Savings Scheme.—The investments made by Co-operative Banks and societies and by the officers of the Co-operative Department and in various other forms of Defence Savings from 1st April to 30th September 1944 aggregate to Rs. 15,50,938.

War orders.—The execution of war orders was confined to textile goods and was done by weavers societies at the several centres controlled and guided by the Madras Handloom Weavers' Provincial Co-operative Society, Limited.

The Madras and the Coimbatore Milk Supply Unions continued to supply milk to the military. The quantity of milk and by-products supplied by them during the month is as follows:—

	Coimbatore Milk Supply Union.	Madras Milk Supply Union.
	LB.	LB.
Milk	144,296	168,106
Butter	1,058	..
Cream	168	..

The Nilgiris Co-operative Marketing Society supplied 840 bags of potatoes valued at Rs. 12,000 to the Officer Commanding, Wellington. Besides this, 4,704 bags of potatoes valued at Rs. 1,17,600 were supplied to the Haffera Trading Company, Naval and Military contractors, Ceylon, for defence purposes. The Kodur Fruit Growers Society continued to supply fruits to the military on an agreement basis. The scheme has been working satisfactorily.

The Educational Department

During the month under report, a sum of Rs. 20 was collected from the members of the staff of the D.P.I.'s office and out of this sum two Prize Bonds were purchased.

The following pamphlets and posters were distributed among the educational institutions in this Presidency: N.W.F. leaflets—Allies in the Air, India's Navy, Liberties—All Sorts by R.G., Cautionary Counsels by R.G., Opportunities in the Defence Services, Commissions for men with Technical Qualifications, The Rising Tide, Royal Indian Navy—Cut out Folder, Posters—Learn a useful trade in the Indian Signal Corps—(Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam). This is your opportunity (R.I.N.) English (Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam), and Be proud of your son—(R.I.N. Broadsheet).

Thirteen applications from the subordinates of this Department for posts in the Defence services were received and forwarded with the Director of Public Instruction's recommendations. In addition 7 applications from students (3 present and 4 ex-students) of Government Colleges for Emergency Commissions were received and forwarded to the Provincial Selection Board, Madras.

The Government Museum

The use of the Museum Theatre was given free of rent and other charges during October 1944 for the following performances:—

8th October 1944 ..	Board of Revenue Civil Supplies Recreation Club.	In aid of H.E. the Governor's War Fund.
4th, 11th, 18th and 25th October 1944 (4 days).	All-India Gramophone Society ..	Gramophone recital free for troops.
12th October 1944 ..	Y.M.C.A.	Variety Entertainment for the benefit of Indian troops.
30th & 31st October 1944.	No. 4 F.D.S. Concert Party ..	Free for Indian troops.

The Industrial Department

Industrial Engineering Section—Bezwada Division.—4 P.Ds., 7 H.B. sets and 2 T.Es. were engaged during this month. The bores put down by 2 P.Ds. reached a depth of 190′ and 170′ below ground level respectively. One P.D. was utilised in supplying water to military personnel. The bore put down by the other P.D. was tapped at 113 below ground level. The 2 T.Es. and 1 S.M. engine were employed for pumping and for providing water-supply to the R.A.F. personnel.

Coimbatore Division.—Two T.Es. were engaged for supplying water to the aerodrome staff.

Tanjore Division.—Two H.B. sets were engaged in supplying water to aerodrome staff and one T.E. was engaged in pumping out water from a well into lorries for use in aerodrome.

Madras Division.—The three kite motion pumps were inspected and kept in working order. H.Bs. and P.Ds. were engaged in supplying water to the staff. S.M. 3 engine was used in connexion with the supply of drinking water.

Sericultural Section.—About 455,200 cross-breed disease-free layings were prepared and supplied to the rearers for producing good quality cocoons for reeling purposes at the two filatures. 7,762 disease-free layings of foreign races were prepared and distributed to the selected seed rearers and to the several farms and the cocoons thus produced are being utilized for producing disease-free cross-breed seeds. 175,574 lb. of good cocoons were supplied to the two filatures through the several Government Cocoon Markets. 106 bundles of mulberry cuttings were sent to meet the demand for cuttings. 311 lb. of iron defectives were distributed to the sericulturists for fabrication of agricultural implements. Experiments to improve the quality of ligature guts were carried out with encouraging results. The ryots were requested to bring more acreage under mulberry, rear silk worms and supply them to the Government for the extraction of ligature guts. A sum of Rs. 4,590 was collected towards the National Savings Certificates by Market Officers and a donation of Rs. 1,143 was also collected for H.E. the Governor's War Fund for presentation to H.E. the Governor during his visit to Coimbatore on 17th October 1944.

Government School of Technology.—209 technicians were in the School under training at present in various trades and the training of War Technicians continued to progress satisfactorily.

Government Industrial School, Bellary.—No fresh admissions were made in the War Trainee Section.

Fisheries Section.—A sum of Rs. 109–8–0 was collected towards Defence Savings Provident Fund and Rs. 88–7–10 towards War Fund.

Government Textile Institute, Washermanpet.—Most of the Institute staff continued to be borne by A.R.P. Subsidiary Scheme. A.R.P. practice classes were held as usual.

Government Industrial School, Madura.—212 trainees were trained during this month in various trades. Thirteen trainees were despatched to Army Units. The night shift worked as usual.

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.—7,329 lb. and 8 oz. of silk were produced during the month. Three hundred and fifty-six basins were active per day during the month.

War Supplies Section.—The following items of stores were manufactured and supplied:—

1. Charpoys folding	55
2. Hammer handle No. 5	39
3. Pick Axes Helves 6½ lb.	3,579
4. Do. 4½ lb.	844
5. Pith Hats	4,000
6. Scoops hand Flour wooden	3,921
7. File handles	3–1/6 Dozen.

The total value of the above stores was Rs. 23,316.

Kollegal Silk Filatures.—The production of parachute quality silk during the month was as follows:—

			lb.	oz.
1.	Parachute quality special	24/28 denier.	393	12
2.	Do. 'A'	24/28 "	1,777	9
3.	Do. 'B'	24/28 "	162	14
4.	Do. Reusund	24/28 "	17	8
5.	Do. 90/110 denier ..		925	3
		Total ..	3,276	14

The Medical Department

Ten newly qualified doctors who were deputed from this Province to visit the Training and Depot Centre, I.A.M.C., Deolali South, for the first time during October 1944 have since returned. The question of sending a second batch of ten newly qualified doctors to the Training and Depot Centre, Deolali South, during the month of November 1944 was under consideration.

Two meetings of the Madras Provincial (I.M.S.) Recruitment Committee and two meetings of the Madras Provincial (I.A.M.C.) Recruitment Committee were held during the month to select candidates for Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service and Indian Army Medical Corps respectively.

The Propaganda Unit, consisting of one Military Recruiting Officer, one Civilian Principal Touring Officer and six Regional Touring Officers were touring in selected places in the Province with a view to establish personal contact with the Medical Licentiates under recruitment age and encourage them to join the Indian Army Medical Corps.

Recruitment to the various categories of Military Medical Services and the Indian Military Nursing Service (Temporary) was continued during the month, as usual.

The Auxiliary Nursing Service candidates continued to receive their training at the various training centres during the month under report and a large number of those who completed their course were called up for military service. Arrangements were made to open a training centre at Trivandrum.

During the month, 122 candidates passed in First Aid and Home Nursing and qualified themselves for the award of certificates.

A special course in Hygiene and Sanitation was arranged at the Medical College, Madras, at the special request of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C. Horwill.

In pursuance of a recommendation made by the Government of India, the Government of Madras have constituted a Medical Resettlement Committee composed of certain official and non-official members (with the Surgeon-General as the Chairman) and also set up a Medical Employment Bureau (to work under the control of the Surgeon-General) to deal with all problems connected with resettlement in civil life of demobilized medical and ancillary medical personnel employed in the Defence Medical Services. The function of the Medical Employment Bureau will be to maintain lists of medical and ancillary personnel desiring re-employment, to ascertain where vacancies exist or are likely to arise in Government or other service and generally to assist demobilized personnel to obtain employment in the Medical and Public Health field.

The Public Health Department

The Public Health staff delivered a large number of talks and lectures with and as well as without magic lantern demonstrations to the people. The Public Health staff paid special attention to the improvement of sanitary conditions of the quarters of the Soldiers' families and advised the people to further war effort by contributing generally to the War Fund and by purchasing Defence Bonds.

Review of Radio Programmes

Madras

The Madras Centre of All-India Radio inaugurated many new series of talks in English, Tamil and Telugu during the month of October 1944. There were newstalks in Malayalam (Lokavarta) and in Kannada (Kalachakra) every evening, with weekly reviews of the war every Sunday. On the whole, more than 150 war programmes were broadcast during October.

On the 2nd of October, Dr. Hamid Ali, Professor of the Madras Law College, gave the first talk in one of the new series "Japan Unmasked", in which he described some of the customs and beliefs of the Japanese people, and went on to prove how the modern civilization of Japan was one mass of contradictions. The same evening, Dr. V. V. Chowdury, talking in Telugu, examined the myth of co-prosperity propagated by Japan, with special reference to incidents in Manchuria and China. Whether there has been increase in India's food production corresponding to the increase in population was the problem, Dr. B. V. N. Nayudu, Principal, Pachiappa's College, set out to investigate in a talk in English on the 5th of October. On the 6th, Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar of the Benares University, Rao Sahib S. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar formerly Professor, Pachiappa's College, and Father Jerome D'Souza, Principal, Loyola College opened the first of the three discussions on "Postwar Education in India", in which were examined some of the various plans for Postwar Educational Reform suggested by the Sargent Report. The same evening there was a Tamil talk by Mr. S. Guruswami which emphasised the growing strength of the Allies as against the declining power of the Axis forces.

Dewan Bahadur M. Raman, Honorary Secretary of the Recruitment Sub-Committee of the Madras War Committee, broadcasting on the 9th of October, described some of the problems confronting civilians during war time and advised how, by saving for the future, the Home Front could be stabilised at the present moment. The same evening Mr. S. G. Acharya gave a talk in Telugu on the Japanese occupation of Manchuria and how that has paved the way for the crisis which Japan is facing now. The importance of the mind and its care was the subject of a talk in English by Dr. J. Dhairyam, Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Madras, on the evening of the 12th October. The gallantry of our land forces, and especially of our own South Indian soldiers in the field was described in great detail by Shrimati C. Saraswathi in a Tamil talk on the 13th October. On the 16th there was an interesting talk in Telugu by Mr. R. Suryanarayana Rao on the attempts being made by the Government of India to solve some of the evacuee problems of to-day and to-morrow.

Inaugurating another new series of talks in English, "Postwar Landfalls" on the 19th of October, Mr. V. Venkata Rao, Research Student in the Madras University, examined the various schemes put forward by statesmen of different countries for the establishment of an International Police Force as a means of ensuring peace in the Postwar world. On the 20th Mr. R. Krishnaswami broadcast a talk in Tamil on the unity of purpose found amongst the Allied Nations which has resulted in the great military successes of to-day. On the 22nd October, in a talk mainly addressed to University Students, Colonel D. M. Reid, Officer-Commanding, Madras Guards, put forward the prospects of a "career" in the army, describing at the same time the peculiar qualifications necessary for such a vocation in life. Mr. G. Harisarvotham Rao, speaking in Telugu on the 23rd stressed the importance of village self-sufficiency in food production during wartime, when transport facilities are minimised. The same evening Dewan Bahadur D. Ananda Rao, retired Director of Agriculture, in another talk in the series "People and their Food", observed, that to win freedom from want the agricultural economy of this country would have to undergo a radical change, ensuring sufficient and more nutritious food for both man and beast in the New India of to-morrow.

On the 26th October Captain G. T. B. Harvey, Director of War Publicity, Madras, gave the first of a series of three important talks on "The Demobilized Soldier and Postwar Reconstruction in Madras". In this talk, he outlined some of the plans which the Government of Madras were considering for the settlement of demobilized soldiers in agricultural colonies and in co-operative workshops after the war. Japanese atrocities in Korea, Burma, China and the East Indies formed the subject of a talk in Tamil by Mrs. Parijatham Nayudu on the 27th October. On the 30th, Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Ayyar, Assistant Editor, "The Hindu", in another talk in the series "Japan unmasked" drew attention to the economic chaos that prevails in the occupied territories of the Far East. In his second talk on "The Demobilized Soldier and Postwar Reconstruction" which was broadcast on the 31st October, Captain G. T. B. Harvey showed, how the reconstruction authorities have carried out, in very careful detail, the Government schemes of agricultural colonies for demobilized soldiers. His talk was illustrated profusely with facts and figures from a qualified investigator's report.

In addition to the above main talks there were the regular fortnightly war reviews in Tamil and Telugu, two talks in Tamil on War Effort and analyses in English, Tamil and Telugu of Axis broadcast propaganda. Messrs. S. Krishnamurthi and G. D. Kalyanasundaram, broadcast Tamil talks on Prize Bonds and Black Markets, and in Telugu, there were talks by Messrs. J. V. Kiriti Rao and P. Sriramulu on the need for growing more vegetables and the importance of safeguarding against careless talk. Messrs. Atta Hassan and K. P. Ramaswami, broadcasting in English in the fortnightly series "Around the Town" dwelt upon the various war efforts made in the City during the period under review.

On the 3rd of October, Lady Runganadhan, wife of the High Commissioner for India in London, reviewed an important and interesting war film—"Tunisian Victory", and the same evening there was another review of Professor Coupland's book "The Future of India"—this time, by Mr. T. K. Venkataraman, Professor, Pachaiyappa's College.

There were regular relays of the "Foundations of Freedom" discussions on Mondays, Wickham Steed's "World Affairs" on Fridays from the "BBC and GI" on Wednesdays from Delhi. "Jungle School for Airmen" and "Rescue work by the Indian Air Force in the Bay of Bengal" were two interesting talks arranged by the Public Relations Directorate, SEAC, and electrically recorded from Colombo, which were later broadcast from the Madras Studios on the 12th and the 26th of October. The Public Relations Directorate, Southern Army, arranged three programmes during October—the first of these, on the 7th, was an electrically recorded interview with a young officer from South India, Lt. D. L. Rajasekharan, who had seen action on the Burma Front with the 14th Army. A talk in English broadcast by an AIR observer was the outcome of a tour arranged by the Southern Army Public Relations Directorate, of some of the Indian Air Force training Centres in India.

(Continued on page 20)

The Police Department

A sum of Rs. 73-4-9 was donated by the Madras City Police officials towards the War Fund and 27 Police constables of the Madras City Police donated their blood to the Blood Bank in October 1944.

The Madras Record Office

A sum of Rs. 76 was subscribed to the Defence Savings Provident Fund by the officers and staff of this office. They also contributed Rs. 26 for the purchase of Defence Savings Certificates. The Curator continued to contribute 11 per cent of his salary towards the Defence Savings Provident Fund and Certificates.

The Registration Department

Bellary-Anantapur district.—The sub-registrars in charge of reading circles convened meetings and explained to the public the present victories of the Allied Nations in the war, the necessity to grow more food and for the investment of money in small savings scheme organized by the Government, the Rationing system, the recruitment to war services and the evils of hoarding of foodstuffs, etc. The District Registrar of Bellary-Anantapur presided over a large meeting held at Rayadrug in connexion with war efforts and spoke on the several subjects stated above.

The sub-registrars in Coimbatore and other districts held meetings in their respective reading circles, read out from copies of 'Yudha Sanchikas' and 'Mezhi Selvam' published by the Agricultural Department and generally encouraged the public to continue their war efforts till final victory is won.

Twenty-five applications were received from the staff of this department for appointment in the various Defence services and 16 were selected and appointed.

The officers of this department realized the following amounts by voluntary contribution from the public towards:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) National Savings Certificates	59,895	0	0
(*b*) Defence Savings Bonds	52,678	8	0
(*c*) Defence Savings Bank Account	7,165	0	0
(*d*) Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Fund ..	216	0	0
(*e*) His Excellency the Governor's War Fund and His Excellency the Governor's Amenities for Troops' Fund.	980	12	0
(*f*) Collections for Navy	88	8	0

The contributions made by the Registration staff towards the following funds were:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(*a*) Defence Savings Provident Fund	894	0	0
(*b*) Defence Savings Bank Account	399	0	0
(*c*) National Savings Certificates	1,100	0	0

The Veterinary Department

Finance.—During the month, a sum of Rs. 28 was donated by the members of the department and another sum of Rs. 141-1-2 was collected from hundi boxes kept at the Veterinary institutions and remitted towards His Excellency the Madras Governor's War Fund. Defence Savings Certificates and stamps and prize bonds to the value of Rs. 120 were purchased by the staff. A sum of Rs. 758-8-0 was contributed by the staff of the department towards Defence Savings Provident Fund.

Propaganda.—Propaganda on the usual lines was carried on by the officers of the department with a view to help the War effort.

Miscellaneous

Post-War Reconstruction Committee

In pursuance of the statement made by him at the meeting of the Post-war Reconstruction General Committee on the 4th September 1944, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the following ladies and gentlemen to be members of the General Committee: Sri S. Anantaramakrishnan, Rao Bahadur H. B. Ari Gowder, Mrs. Mary N. Clubwala, M.B.E., Mr. P. C. D'Cruz, Mr. J. M. Doak, Sri V. K. Eradi, Col. K. Franks, Rao Bahadur Albert Jesudasan, Mrs. V. T. Lakshmi, Muhammad Mustapha Sahib Bahadur, Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., Rao Sahib Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, Sir P. T. Rajan, Prof. A. Ramakrishna Rao, Diwan Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi, M.L.C., Mrs. K. Satthianadhan, M.B.E., Sri V. Seshasayee, O.B.E., Mrs. Meenambal Sivaraj, Sir R. Srinivasa Sarma C.I.E., Rao Sahib C. N. Sugananda Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur V. S. Tyagaraja Mudaliyar.

Basic Scale of Pay of Government Servants

The Government have decided that an enquiry should be conducted with a view to ascertaining the adequacy or otherwise of the existing basic scales of pay for the various Government servants under their rule-making powers with reference to the conditions which are likely to exist for some years after the war, and to framing revised basic scales of pay for them. A Special Officer and staff have been appointed for the work connected with this enquiry. They have also decided to constitute a committee to conduct the enquiry and make recommendations to the Government. The following gentlemen have been appointed as members of the committee:—The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in charge of the Finance Department, Sir Gerald Hodgson, Diwan Bahadur V. Shanmuga Mudaliyar, C.B.E., Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Rao Bahadur M. Narasimham Pantulu, B.A., B.L.

The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor will be the Chairman of the Committee and the Special Officer for revision of salaries will be the Secretary.

Resettlement of demobilized Medical Men

The Government have accepted the suggestion of the Government of India that an organization should be set up immediately to deal with all problems connected with resettlement in civil life of demobilized medical and ancillary medical personnel employed in the Defence Medical Services. They have decided that a Medical Resettlement Committee and a Medical Employment Bureau should be constituted in this Province for the purpose. The following will be the official and non-official members of the Provincial Medical Resettlement Committee: The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras—*Chairman*. The Director of Public Health, The Assistant Nursing (Surgeon-General's office), the Services Resettlement and Liaison Officer, Madras, the Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, a Representative of the non-official graduates and a Representative of the non-official licenciates—(both representatives to be nominated on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General)—*Members*.

The Medical Employment Bureau which will work under the control of the Surgeon-General will maintain lists of medical and ancillary personnel desiring re-employment, ascertain where vacancies exist or are likely to arise in Government or other service and generally assist demobilized personnel to obtain employment in the medical and public health field.

Rationing of Quinine Tablets

Of the total stock of 12 million tablets of quinine substitutes allotted by the Government of India for use in this Province during 1944–45, the orders for rationing 6 million tablets were issued in May 1944. The Government now direct that the remaining 6 million tablets be rationed in the following manner:—

Class of consumers.	Quantity. allotted LB.
Reserve with Government	56,000
Government, Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions ..	1,350,000
Private Medical Practitioners	300,000
Hospitals and dispensaries not under Government control ..	450,000
Employers of Plantation labour including those of South India outside Madras Province.	196,000*
Employers of Non-Plantation labour	28,000
Post-offices	2,250,000
Members of the public who wish to purchase for their own use and the Pubiic Health Department.	1,370,000
Total ..	6,000,000

* Includes 84,000 tablets for supply to planters of South India outside Madras.

RAMNAD—Relief to evacuees.—A sum of Rs. 1,81,044-10-0 was disbursed this month as allowance to evacuees, as against Rs. 2,33,046-4-0 in September 1944.

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The major event of this month was the Navy Day celebrated on the 21st of October. On that day Madras relayed a talk from Delhi by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and later in the evening broadcast a half an hour programme commemorating the great occasion. The first half of this programme was taken up by a commentary on the day's celebrations in Madras, with actuality recordings of the impressive ceremony in front of Government House. Lt. Commander Bruce Bellfrage, who has had considerable experience in the BBC, gave the commentary, assisted by Lt. Mukerjee. In the second half of the programme, Captain M. V. Subramaniam, Press Liaison Officer, Madras, interviewed a group of men and women from the Indian Naval Services.

The other important Military function in October was the Presentation Parade held at the Red Fort in New Delhi on the 24th October, when His Excellency Lord Wavell decorated five of India's valiant soldiers. Three of them were at the parade to receive their awards—three Victoria Crosses—the other two awards, one Victoria Cross and one George Cross were awarded posthumously. Madras relayed the commentary from Delhi in a special broadcast beginning at 10—25 that morning and lasting for nearly fifty minutes.

Special mention must be made of the various broadcasts in the Rural, Educational, Women's Half Hour and Variety Programmes. In the Rural Programmes, there were War-songs, Newstalks, Slogans, Talks on Black Market, Prize Bonds, Defence Saving Certificates and also on the importance of growing more food these days. In the Educational Programmes (English) three NBC recording in the series "Freedom's Fighting Men" were broadcast, and two interesting talks in the series "Allied Generals." In the Tamil and Telugu Women's Half Hour, among other subjects treated one stood out as the most interesting and challenging—the part women should play in the organizing of social life to suit the needs of the post-war world. This subject was discussed by Shrimati Sakuntala Manikkam in Tamil. In the Variety programmes, electrically recorded interviews in Tamil and Telugu with sepoys of the 3rd Madras Regiment were broadcast on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of October. Topics such as 'Travel Less,' 'Prize Bonds,' 'Movement of Goods' and 'Defence Saving Certificates' were discussed in three editions of a Tamil feature entitled "The Two O'clock Train" on the 1st, 8th and 15th October.

On the 5th and 26th of October, Madras relayed from Trichinopoly, a programme of messages from Indian troops to their relatives and friends in India.

Trichinopoly

The Presentation Parade at Delhi on 24th October 1944 at which His Excellency Lord Wavell awarded V.Cs. and G.C. to India's front-rank heroes was the highest of AIR programmes in the period under review. The heroism of Subedar Subramaniam, G.C., and South Indian stalwarts against Jap aggression presented to the listeners with the collaboration of the Provincial Song Publicity Officer excited considerable public interest. Two talks in the Women's programmes by Navamani Wilson and Siromani Nalliah explaining, respectively the prospects of the husband and son in the I.A.F. and the experiences of Cadet E. N. Ramadas describing life in the University Air Training Corps were informative on some aspects of recruitment and the future of Indian Air Force. The R.I.N. had its share of legitimate praise on the Navy Day broadcasts by His Excellency Sir Claude Auchinleck from Delhi and Lt. Comr. Bellfrage from Madras.

Food Propaganda among several others included a very scientific thesis on potato cultivation by Rao Sahib K. Nanjundiah, Secretary, Agricultural Association, Coimbatore and a description by S. Rangaramanujam Nayudu, Mirasdar, Vadukacheri of his experiments in Scientific Farming in appreciation of which the Government have awarded him a Gold Medal. Of no less importance were the talks by Rao Sahib C. R. Lakshmivaraha Ayyangar, President of the Agricultural Association, Kumbakonam and Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasundaram Pillai. The broadcasts by P. K. Shanmukha Nathan, District Organizer, National War Front, Madura and Rao Bahadur K. V. Suryanarayana Ayyar, member of the Provincial Food Council were useful in explaining the mechanics of rationing in new areas where it has come into operation.

Resuming the Crusade against Black Markets and Profiteering Mr. D. Balasundaram, the Commissioner of the Trichinopoly Municipal Council, Mr. C. R. Antony, the local Commercial Tax Officer, and a leading Medical Practitioner retailed shopping news perhaps to the great annoyance of the profiteer and hoarder. Periodical dissemination of authoritative information by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, is very helpful in this direction.

The weekly broadcasts under the series, Background to the News, Ourselves and the War, World Affairs, Foundations of Freedom, History is Made, continue to be useful for educating the public in measures of War-time controls, discipline in correspondence and conversation, etc., and in purveying news of topical importance.

The review of Prof. Coupland's report on the Future Constitution of India by Rao Bahadur T. S. Narayana Ayyar, retired Chief Justice of the Cochin High Court, surveyed the position of the Indian States in Prof. Coupland's Scheme.

The Jap menace to India was brought home in a series of talks by J. Samuel, headmaster, Bishop High School, Trichinopoly, Mr. A. Ganesa Sankaran of Salem and the broadcast of Lt. Rajaseksharan of the 3rd Madras Regiment was the most exciting account given from personal experience.

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